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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXIII NO. 207 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1945. Price 2 Annas

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Truman Warns U. S. Against Third World War

No Claim For Repayment Of Lend-Lease Aid

PRESIDENTIAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

Peace-Time Measures To Replace Method Of Aid To Allied Nations

WASHINGTON, August 30, (Reuter): President Truman bluntly told the American people today that an attempt to force a cash or equivalent settlement of United Nations' 42,000,000,000 dollars Lend-Lease debt to the United States would cause economic chaos leading to a third world war.

The warning was contained in—possibly the final—Presidential report to Congress on Lend-Lease operations covering up to June 30, 1945.

SUBSTITUTE FOR LEND-LEASE

Following within less than a fortnight of the sudden discontinuance of the great inter-Allied aid plan, the report touched only lightly on the controversial problem of what is to take the place of Lend-Lease, but was categorical on one point: "In order that we shall not lose the fruits of our own victory, settlements for Lend-Lease aid which we have provided, must fully recognise the great benefits of achieving victory for which Lend-Lease was created, must satisfy commonsense requirements of justice among Allies and must promote mutually advantageous relations between United States and other nations."

AVOID PAST MISTAKES

Warning that demands for payment of debt would repeat the mistakes of the last peace and would have a disastrous effect on the trade and finances of both the United Nations and the United States itself, the President added: "Debts of such magnitude would drive our chief fighting partners into desperate measures like those developed before the war by the Axis for forcing of export surpluses in order to repay us. In a world, thus overburdened with unproductive debt, expansion of United States foreign trade and investments abroad could meet almost insuperable barriers. The resulting desperate international commercial rivalry would threaten political stability and would help to sow the seeds of a new world conflagration. We will work to achieve settlements which will best establish the indispensable foundations of our economic well-being."

TO WIN PEACE

Turning to America's future overseas economic dealings the report merely declared: "To win the peace we must in co-operation with other nations establish mutually advantageous relationships between nations."

COST TO U. S.

The report revealed that the total financial cost to the United States of its contribution to Allied victory over Germany and Japan amounted to more than 280,000,000,000 dollars as on June 30, 1945.

Approximately 15 per cent of this amount represented cost of munitions, industrial and agricultural supplies, shipping and other services furnished to the Allies under Lend-Lease. The remainder of the 85 per cent of the United States total war cost was spent on the country's own direct war effort.

The Lend-Lease aid totalled 42,021,000,000 dollars.

From the beginning of Lend-Lease in March, 1941, upto the end of June, 1945, 42 per cent of all Lend-Lease goods exported from the United States went to the United Kingdom. Soviet Russia ranked second with 28 per cent of the total shipments. Thirteen per cent went to Africa and the Mediterranean area, while twelve per cent went to the Pacific and other areas.

REVERSE BENEFITS

The report acknowledged that the United States had benefited greatly from Reverse Lend-Lease aid.

By April 1, 1945, the United States had received from her Allies a total of about 5,600,000,000 dollars of Reverse Lend-Lease aid, a major share being furnished by Britain.

"In France, Belgium and Netherlands, liberating American armies received aid through the use of building and railroads and the output of local factories and the service of hundreds of thousands of working men for common war effort. The Soviets, on the other hand, the report pointed out, have required all that they could produce in addition to the aid supplied under Lend-Lease to throw back the German invaders in the greatest land war in history, although they have provided under Reverse Lend-Lease supplies and services for American vessels and airmen.

Total Lease-Lend shipments to China up to end of June, 1945, were valued at 297,000,000 dollars.

Under Lend-Lease the United States were conducting a programme to train in the States groups of Chinese technicians in American transportation and industrial techniques. By the end

(Continued On Page 5, Col. 1)

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U. S. ARMY AIR FORCE TO BE REDUCED

WASHINGTON, August 30. (Reuter): The United States Army Air Force will be reduced to 600,000 men or fewer with some 8,000 planes of all types by next July, United States air-force spokesman told a press conference.

The present strength of the United States Army Air Force is 2,150,000 men with 65,000 planes.

****

MAO'S TERMS FOR COLLABORATION

CHUNGKING, August 30 (Reuter).—A representative of the Chinese Communist Party, speaking on behalf of Mao Tse Tung, the Communist leader who is having talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, told me today that if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was returned as President of China by popular election conducted strictly on democratic lines, Chinese Communists would abide by the decision to follow his leadership, cables Graham Barrow, Reuter's correspondent.

He declared that there was every possibility that after the Japanese surrender, China would forge ahead without a civil war. The whole Chinese nation was sick of war and there was a tendency in Kuomintang (Chiang Kai-shek's party) ranks for peaceful collaboration with the Communists.

Mao Tse Tung's main demands today were peace, democracy and unity and for these he risked coming to Chungking to talk personally with the Generalissimo. The representative added that critical problems such as dissolution of the Japanese Puppet forces, unification of Chinese armies and the problem of popularly elected Governments in liberated areas, were all solvable by a democratic Coalition Government.

COUPLAND'S SHADOW OVER WAVELL TALKS!

LONDON, Aug. 30 (U.P.I.)

Profound uneasiness has been caused in Indian political circles in London by a report from a reliable source that Prof. Coupland has been asked to participate in the discussions now in progress between Lord Wavell and the Secretary of State for India, writes the "United Press of India" political correspondent.

In fact it is a well-known secret that it was on Prof. Coupland's influence that Sir Stafford Cripps first began to take Pakistan and Jinnahism seriously. He was closely associated with the formulation of the Cripps Plan. Since 1942 he is believed to have embraced the Pakistan theory even more whole-heartedly.

STOP PRESS

ATOM BOMB DID NOT KILL ANY P.O.Ws.

LONDON, August 30 (Reuter): The War Office stated to-night that the Japanese Government had informed the Swiss Minister in Tokyo that no prisoners of war were killed or injured in the bombing of Hiroshima—the first atom bomb target.

SOONG FOR OTTAWA

LONDON, August 30 (Reuter): Ottawa radio reports that Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Prime Minister and several members of his Cabinet are expected to arrive in Ottawa.

U. S.-FINLAND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, August 30 (Reuter): The United States State Department announced to-night resumption of diplomatic relations with Finland to be effective from midnight to-morrow.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, snapped on his arrival at Delhi pressing his way in the huge crowd that gathered at the railway station to accord him a royal reception.

"Direct Attack On People's Independence"

Jawaharlal Indicts Defence Of India Act

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30, (A. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a mammoth gathering of villagers today in Tikri Kalan, a suburb of Delhi, criticised the Defence of India Act and said that it was nothing but a direct attack on the independence of the people.

Pandit Nehru motored to the place of meeting from Delhi. On the roadside, at several places, the villagers, men, women and children waited from the morning to catch a glimpse of Pandit Nehru. At Mundka, where a large number of villagers had gathered, Pandit Nehru came out of his car. The head villager garlanded him and many others touched his feet in reverence. Pandit Nehru told the villagers not to touch his feet as it was a sign of slavery and asked them to stand erect to show that they were strong and proud people.

BRIBERY & CORRUPTION

Pandit Nehru speaking at the meeting said that he was aware of what had happened behind the veil of this war. There was the Defence of India Act which was promulgated for the defence of the country. During this period, bribery, corruption and blackmarketing were rampant. There was forced collection of money. All that was collected was not spent in the Defence of India, but most of it went into the pockets of the officials. In a country where there was a police raj and the police were given wide powers such things were natural. He said that if they wanted to end such administration, they should gather under the Congress banner and establish a rule of the people.

PEOPLE TAKE UP CHALLENGE

Pandit Nehru referring to the 1942 struggle said that never in the history of India after the Mutiny of 1857, had a whole people from one end of the country to the other revolted against a mighty and powerful Government which had not only robbed them of their freedom, but tried to crush the spirit and urge for the independence of the country. He was glad that the people took up the challenge and never bowed down before an alien Government.

Pandit Nehru spoke of "atrocities" committed on the people and said the repression that followed 1942 struggle had no parallel in history. In his province and that of Bengal and Bihar, he said, people were not only machine-gunned and their houses set on fire, but many villages were razed to the ground and the whole place ploughed down. It was his utmost wish to tour those places which had borne the brunt of Government tyranny and do whatever he could to relieve their distress. He was so entangled in other work that he could not find time to visit those places.

SPREAD CONGRESS MESSAGE

Pandit Nehru explained to the villagers the meaning of "Swarajya" and "Bharat Mata." He asked them to become fearless and spread the message of the Congress to the remote villages.

Referring to the soldiers of the Indian National Army, many of whom had been captured by the Government and were kept in various jails and forts in India, Pandit Nehru said

(Continued on page 5 column 7)

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (OCTOBER)

New York, August 30.

Previous Closing	22.55
To-day's Opening	22.58
Difference	+03
To-day's Closing	22.68
Difference	+13

U. S. PLAN TO FEED BRITAIN AND EUROPE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (Reuter): President Truman announced today that the United States is working on an interim plan to feed Britain and the rest of Europe in place of Lend-Lease, whose sudden termination caused Britain to send her Ambassador Lord Halifax and the economist Lord Keynes, to the United States for Anglo-American talks in Washington.

The President told a Press Conference that the plan is being studied and worked on by the State Department Foreign Economic Administration and the War Department.

President Truman said he was confident that when the Halifax-Keynes Mission arrived the two countries would work out plans satisfactory to all concerned by way of an interim agreement to bridge the gap between the end of Lend-Lease and the starting off the operations of the Bretton Woods International Bank envisaged in the Bretton Woods scheme.

NOTICE SERVED ON KOLHAPUR EDITOR

KOLHAPUR, Aug 30 (U.P.I.) The District Magistrate has issued a notice against the Editor and Publisher of the weekly "Seva" demanding immediate explanation over an articles published in connection with withinholding permission to print and publish "Akhand Bharat" under the Paper Control Order.

PANT REFUTES GOVT. CHARGE

ALMORA, Aug. 30 (A.P.I.) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pat address the first public meeting after his release from the jail here referred to the Government pamphlet on the 1942 disturbances and asserted that the Working Committee had neither framed nor approved any plan of action whether in detail or in outline before the arrest of its members. They did not contemplate or suggest any course involving violence.

BRITAIN'S STERLING DEBT DEAL TO INDIA

"Gradual Repayment By Supply Of Exports Foreshadowed"

LONDON, August 30, (Reuter): Even if the Lend-Lease discussions in Washington completely fail (which seem inconceivable) there is no intention or occasion of altering the sterling, writes Reuter's Financial Editor.

VITAL TO STERLING AREA

Any Indian products which can earn dollars or conserve dollars (by replacing goods which Britain or other Sterling Area countries would otherwise have to import from the United States) have the prospect of a guaranteed profitable market for years ahead. Earning and conserving dollars is vital for the Sterling Area regardless of the outcome of the Washington negotiations.

Indian industries which need imported machinery and other supplies are going to get them—gradually. The outcome of the Washington negotiations will decide only how soon they will get them and what proportions from Britain and the United States respectively.

HOW BRITAIN WILL PAY BACK

If the Washington negotiations fail to find any means of partially converting Indian Sterling balances into dollars (the present position on this specific question is a sheer impasse but a solution may possibly be found in a wider context since any dollars which Britain obtains are available proportionately to the whole of the Sterling area and not confined to Britain alone) business will proceed as follows: A value equal to any additional Sterling Balances which India henceforth accumulates (until revival of Britain's export capacity enables her to redress her balance of payments) will be redeemed by British exports to India within a few years: a value equal to such proportion of her existing Sterling balances as India desires to convert into imported goods (India must retain some Sterling balances as currency backing) will be redeemed by British exports to India over a long period of years including perhaps special arrangements.

This system would work. Britain's productive capacity has been greatly enlarged but war has been taking 60 per cent of it; after reconversion to civilian work, especially exports, Britain can and will not only pay her way but also redeem any debts she now incurs.

It would not involve any blocking of India's existing Sterling balances or, indeed, any differentiation between the existing and prospective Sterling balances.

Finally, any Indian industries which have mushroomed solely owing to wartime unobtainability of imports will be gradually squeezed as Britain's export capacity revives—unless, of course, the Indian Government grants them uneconomic tariff protection regardless of Indian population's living standards.

TRUMAN'S TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S REVERSE LEND-LEASE

WASHINGTON, August 30. (Reuter): Total Lease-Lend shipment to India to the end of June, 1945, amounted to 2,033,385,000 dollars, according to the report on Lend-Lease operations upto June, 1945, submitted by President Truman to Congress.

By means of this aid the United States helped relieve many of India's needs and strengthened the striking power of the Allied forces in the far-flung China-Burma-India theatre the report declared.

The major share of these shipments was munitions. Aircraft represented one-quarter of the dollar value of all Lend-Lease material sent to India: tanks and vehicles amounted to more than 20 per sent. and ordnance 12 per cent.

The report points out that United States industrial equipment has been of vital assistance to the war programme of India. "Modern machinery and tools were required to make full use of the vast capacity of India's factories and mills for the production of weapons and other war materials. Food processing equipment has been supplied to help increase food production.

Upto the end of June we had sent industrial materials and products valued at 471,000,000 dollars representing more than 23 per cent. of the total Lend-Lease exports to India.

India's transportation, coal production and dock facilities were not adequate to support the Allied campaigns and other demands of the war. Through Lend-Lease, the United States has provided locomotives and other equipment which have helped India effectively to carry the tremendous quantities of war materials required in the Allied war effort".

REVERSE LEND-LEASE

After pointing out that India in reverse Lend-Lease has given aid to America to the extent of 516,713,000 dollars, the report says "India's ports have proved extremely valuable, for example, in movements of war materials like jute and mica under reverse Lend-Lease for war plants in the United States.

Under Reverse Lend-Lease, India produced these strategic materials, transported them to shipside and provided loading facilities, United States under Lend-Lease provided hauling

(Continued on page 5 column 4)

Tokyo Reception To MacArthur

"Japs Outdid Themselves In Their Display Of Courtesy & Service"

LONDON, August 30, (Reuter):—"Well, we've got here. These four simple undramatic words symbolising the end of three-and-a-half years' savage warfare which were General MacArthur's first utterance as he stepped victorious on to Japanese soil were being echoed tonight by thousands of Allied soldiers, sailors and airmen massing to occupy the heart of defeated Japan and sinews of its once mighty war machine.

With the supreme commander establishing his headquarters in Grand Hotel, Yokohama, the great Japanese naval base of Yokosuka occupied by British and American marines and a British naval force at anchor in the Harbour of Hongkong, the first stages of occupation of Japan and seizure of her captured territories is going well.

SINGAPORE

The biggest prize still to be returned by the Japanese is Singapore and to-night Reuter's special correspondent at S.E.A.C. Headquarters cabled an official denial of the reports that General Itagaki, commander of the Japanese garrison in the British base intended to fight on. These reports appeared to originate after the general warning issued by Admiral Mountbatten to Field-Marshal Count Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief, Southern Rear and Admiral Itagaki's superior, holding him and his subordinates responsible for obeying all orders. At S.E.A.C. it was stated that although General Itagaki was "originally inclined to be truculent" he was now willing to accept the situation. In a recent broadcast, General Itagaki had said that he would not tolerate the approach of Allied ships or planes but this was before the Rangoon agreement providing for safe entry of Allied ships into Japanese controlled waters and dropping of supplies to prisoners of war.

SITUATION ALTERED

The agreement had altered the situation and in fact supplies have already been dropped on prisoner of war camps in the Singapore area without opposition.

Itagaki, it was pointed out at S. E. A. C., never implied that he would continue to fight in spiae of formal surrender by his superiors.

With ships of the British East Indies fleet at anchor off Penang and Sabang ready to sail through the Malacca Straits to Singapore, the return of the base appears to be only a matter of hours.

COURTEOUS RECEPTION

Joseph Laitin, Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Atsugi airfield just outside Tokyo where General MacArthur landed said that the first Allied airborne troops to arrive were given a courteous reception. They were received with open arms, said Laitin. Japanese soldiers and lorries were waiting for them and the Japanese outdid themselves in their display of courtesy and service.

David Brown, Reuter's correspondent, who saw the Allies take over the Japanese naval base of Yokosuka reported "smiles and almost pathetic

(Continued on page 5 column 5)

ITAGAKI TO FIGHT ON TILL DEATH

RANGOON, August 30 (A.P.A.): It was learned last night that General Itagaki, Japanese Commander at Singapore, has informed his immediate superior Field Marshal Count Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of Japan's southern armies, that he is determined to fight on despite the Imperial surrender order.

In an exchange of message with Count Terauchi at Saigon, Itagaki reiterated that he considered Japan's armies undefeated and indicated that he would fight to the death.

CONCESSIONS UNDER PAPER CONTROL ORDER

Concessions under the Paper Control (Economy) Order are announced by the Government of India.

Manufacturers of drugs and medicines may print and distribute folders, instead of single leaflets, giving information as to the composition, dosage, etc., of their products, provided the folder consists of not more than two sheets of paper 7½ inches by 5 inches, and provided the folders are distributed only to doctors. Enclosures giving dosage and other information may be packed with medicines, when necessary, but must not exceed a single sheet of paper 7½ inches by 5 inches.

The maximum permissible size of invitation cards, not in the form of folders, has been increased from 12 square inches to 4½ inches by 3½ inches.

HOARE BELISHA JOINS TORIES

LONDON, August 30 (Reuter).—Mr. Leslie Hoare Belisha, War Minister at the outbreak of the war and Minister for National Insurance in Mr. Churchill's last Government, has joined the Conservative Party. He was formerly Independent.

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Shamdasani Wins In Privy Council Appeal

Clarification Of "Contempt Of Court"

No Jurisdiction For Bombay High Court To Exercise Summary Powers

We publish below the full report which has now been received by mail, of the judgment of the Privy Council in the appeal of Mr. K. D. Shamdasani, against the sentence imposed upon him by the High Court of Bombay for alleged Contempt of Court.

The judgment is of very great importance not only to litigants but to the general public and the newspaper press against whom action is liable to be taken by the Judges for Contempt of Court.

The case was heard by Lord Macmillan, Lord Goddard and Sir Madhavan Nair and was delivered by Lord Goddard:—

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

This is an appeal from an order of the High Court of Bombay made by Kania J. adjudging that the appellant was guilty of a contempt of court, committing him to prison for three months, and ordering him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. On the day after the order was made the appellant applied to the learned judge for a modification of the sentence expressing sincere and unreserved regret for having used the expressions which were held to be a contempt, and the sentence was then reduced to one of eight days' imprisonment but no alteration was made in the fine.

The sentence of imprisonment was served and the appellant then applied to the High Court in its appellate criminal jurisdiction for a certificate that the case was one fit for appeal to His Majesty in Council under clause 41 of the Amended Letters Patent of 1865. This application was opposed by the Advocate General, who submitted there was no jurisdiction to grant it, as it was said that the clause in question did not apply to a committal for Contempt of Court. The High Court (Beaumont C. J. and Sen J.) held that there was jurisdiction to grant a certificate and that it was a proper case in which to do so, and this was accepted as right by Counsel for the respondent before this Board, and their Lordships accordingly do not think it necessary to express any opinion upon this matter.

WHAT SHAMDASANI SAID.

The appellant had been an unsuccessful plaintiff in a suit in the High Court and had been ordered to pay costs. They were taxed and the appellant then took out a summons to review the taxation, and, though a layman, appeared in person to support his objections. In the course of the hearing Counsel opposing stated that the appellant was misleading the Court as to the nature of the issues raised in the action and insisted that he should read out a paragraph in the plaint.

The appellant then said: "I do not keep anything back at all. My fault is that I disclose everything, unlike members of the Bar, who are in the habit of not doing so and misleading the Court".

This caused a protest from the opposing Counsel, Mr. Desai, whereupon the appellant immediately apologised and expressed his regret for having used an unfortunate expression in the heat of argument. Later in dealing with the Taxing Master's statement, with regard to the allowance of discretionary items, that he had taken into consideration all the matters mentioned in Rule 563, the appellant said: "It is customary for the Taxing Masters to write what is written at the end of the paragraph, but is it considered at all?" No protest or observation on this statement was made either by Bench or Bar at the time when it was uttered, nor when judgment was given, and it appears to their Lordships that it must have been regarded as no more than the sort of tactless and intemperate statement that is not infrequently made in the heat of argument and not only by litigants in person.

On 13th October, 1942, the appellant concluded his argument and the Court proceeded to give judgment but had not finished doing so at the end of the day. At the rising of the Court Mr. Desai stated that he would draw the attention of the Court to the statement made by the appellant with reference to the Bar and would apply that appropriate action be taken. On the next day both Mr. Desai and the Advocate General of Bombay appeared, and, though the appellant again apologised and expressed regret for what he had said, moved the Court to punish the appellant for a contempt in using the language he did regarding the Bar.

In the course of the argument the learned Judge himself then raised the question as to the words the appellant had used relating to the Taxing Masters. On the following day the learned Judge delivered a lengthy judgment, reviewing some authorities, and, coming to the conclusion that the appellant had been guilty of a contempt both in his reflections on the Bar and on the Taxing Masters, made the order against which this appeal is brought.

THEIR LORDSHIPS' SURPRISE.

Dealing first with the appellant's reference to the conduct of the Bar, their Lordships share the surprise expressed by the Chief Justice when granting the certificate for appeal as to what he described as the somewhat undue degree of sensitiveness displayed in taking so serious a view of what had been said.

Their Lordships would indeed go further and say that it would have been more consonant with the dignity of the Bar to have ignored a foolish remark which has been made over and over again not only by the ignorant, but by people who ought to know better, and no doubt will continue to be made so long as there is a profession of advocacy. To treat such words as requiring the exercise by the Court of its summary powers of punishment is not only to make a mountain out of a molehill but to give a wholly undeserved advertisement to what had far better have been treated as unworthy of either answer or even notice.

But apart from the question of whether the motion was wise or expedient it has to be decided whether these words could be properly regarded as a Contempt of Court. The principle to be applied is clear enough. For words or action used in face of the Court, or in the course of proceedings, for they may be used outside the Court, to be a contempt, they must be such as would interfere or tend to interfere with the course of justice. No further definition can be attempted. It must be rare indeed for words used in the course of argument, however irrelevant, to amount to a contempt when they relate to an opponent, whether counsel or litigant.

If in the course of a case a person persists in a line of conduct or use of language in spite of the ruling of the presiding Judge he may very properly be adjudged guilty of contempt of Court, but then the offence is the disregard of the ruling and setting the Court at defiance. So also if a litigant or an advocate threatened or attempted violence on his opponent, or conceivably if he used language so outrageous and provocative as to be likely to lead to a brawl in Court, the offence could be said to have been committed.

NO JURISDICTION

An insult to Counsel or to the opposing litigant is very different from an insult to the Court itself or to members of a jury who form part of the tribunal. Their Lordships mention this matter because their attention was drawn to the case of Ex parte Pater, 5 B. and S. 299 where a member of the Bar was adjudged guilty of contempt by the Middlesex Quarter Sessions and fined for insulting a juryman and persisting in his conduct when reproved by the Deputy Assistant Judge. The Court of Queen's Bench refused to interfere and would not grant a certiorari to quash the order saying they could not act as a Court of Appeal from the Sessions. But it is quite clear that the Court's refusal was based on the fact that there was evidence of conduct which could amount to contempt, and the Court held itself free to inquire whether the inferior Court had reasonable grounds for adjudging that a contempt had been committed.

Their Lordships think it unnecessary for them to deal with the cases of R. v. Davison (4 B. and Ald. 329) and French v. Brenkley (1 Hogan 138) on which Kania J. relied, as the judgment of Beaumont C. J. has already shown that they do not support the propositions that the learned Judge thought they did and the Board entirely agree with the Chief Justice.

In their Lordships' opinion the words used by the appellant respecting the Bar and which must be taken to have been intended by him to refer to Mr. Desai in particular, did not and could not amount to a contempt of court, and consequently there was no jurisdiction in the learned Judge to exercise his summary powers in respect of them.

LATE IN THE DAY.

With regard to the words relating to the Taxing Masters, no doubt if a litigant were to suggest in Court that its officers were corrupt or habitually failed to carry out their duties the Court might consider it a contempt, though if it were only the latter that was suggested it would be unwise to do so. But when all the circumstances here are considered, and especially that when the words were uttered there was no reproof or even comment from the Bench it is impossible to suppose that they were treated or indeed intended as more than a tactless way of suggesting that Taxing Masters were apt to deal somewhat summarily with such matters as were then in question.

It was not till the Advocate-General was moving for punishment on the appellant in respect of the other words that any notice seems to have been taken of the matter and then by the Judge himself, somewhat late in the day as it seems to their Lordships. In their opinion they afford no reasonable grounds for adjudging the appellant guilty of so grave an offence as contempt of court, and on this point also their Lordships are glad to find that their opinion and that of the Chief Justice and Sen. J. coincide.

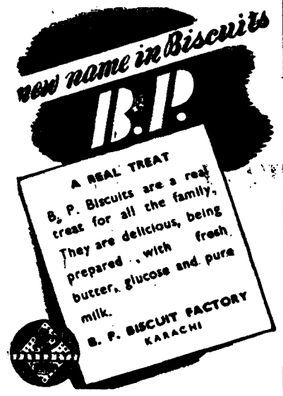
EXECUTIVE CENSURED.

Their Lordships would once again emphasise what has often been said before that this summary power of punishing for contempt should be used sparingly and only in serious cases. It is a power which a Court must of necessity possess, its usefulness depends on the wisdom and restraint with which it is exercised, and to use it to suppress methods of advocacy which are merely offensive is to use it for a purpose for which it was never intended. The Bar can surely maintain its dignity and prestige without having to invoke this jurisdiction.

Their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty that this appeal should be allowed and the order of the learned Judge set aside.

It should have been said that originally the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court were made respondents to this appeal. It was afterwards realised that this was incorrect and by an Order in Council dated the 27th October, 1944, the Crown substituted as respondent. Where the Crown appears to uphold a conviction in a criminal case it is not the practice to award costs to the appellant in the event of the appeal succeeding. Although this matter is one which is known as a criminal contempt it obviously is in a different category from an ordinary criminal case.

It is a matter of some surprise to their Lordships that in spite of the emphatic opinion of the Chief Justice and another Judge of the Court of which the appellant was alleged to be in contempt no contempt had been committed the Executive should have deemed it necessary not only to appear but to have endeavoured to uphold this order. In these circumstances their Lordships are of opinion that the appellant should have the costs of this appeal.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Hatkhola	Puranbazar
Cawnpore	Hajiganj
Delhi	Brahmanbaria
Lucknow	Dibrugarh
Benares	Cuttack
Bhagalpur	Bazar Bi (Comilla)
Dacca	Chittagong
Nawabpur	Jalpaiguri
	Patna

London Agents: Westminster Bank Ltd.

New York Agents: Bankers Trust Co. of New York.

Australian Agents: National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

Managing Director:—
Mr. N. C. DATTA, M.L.C. (Bengal).

BOMBAY AGENT:—
Mr. N. BHATTACHARJEE.

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE WORKERS' BONUS

Issue Before Industrial Court

The Secretary, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad (Camp Bombay) writes:—

The demand of the Ahmedabad textile workers for a payment of bonus for the year 1944 was referred to compulsory arbitration of Industrial Court under Section 49A of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. Proceedings in this connection commenced last Friday before the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Sjts. Gulzari Lal Nanda and Khandubhai Desai appeared for the workers and Mr. Motilal Setalwad appeared on behalf of the employers.

Sjt. Nanda explaining the demand of the workers referred to bonus payments since 1941 which initially was in the form of a demand for increase in wages but converted to lump sum payment at the request of the employers. He referred to profits of the industry in 1944 and submitted that on the basis of 1941 bonus agreement, if same percentage of profits were distributed as bonus, about 6 months bonus can be paid.

Mr. Setalwad raised a legal point suggesting that bonus was not an 'industrial matter' and the court could therefore make no award regarding workers' demand. He cited a number of cases in this connection.

Replying to Mr. Setalwad's arguments, Sjt. Nanda replied that bonus was clearly included in term 'wages' and even otherwise was an industrial matter being covered under relationship between employers and employees. He submitted that mode of bonus payment should be the same as adopted in 1941 and 1942 agreements, and not similar to Bombay where in absence of standardization of wages, a chaotic state prevailed.

The orders in this connection are reserved.

Janmashtami Today

Janmashtami, the birthday of Lord Krishna, will be celebrated throughout the city to-day.

The following are the programmes of different institutions in the city:

Children's gathering under the auspices of the Y.M.H.A. at Anand Bhuvan Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road from 9 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. Songs, bhajan and Kavya Gayan from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Mr. M. G. Pakvasa to preside.

At Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Shri K. M. Munshi will deliver a lecture on "The Bhagavad Gita and Modern Life" at 6 p.m. Bhajan by Shri Devendravijaya and prayers from the Gita will be items of the programme.

At Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi, and at Gopitalao, Pandits will deliver lectures on "Life of Lord Krishna" at 7-30 p.m.

At Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, at 6 p.m.

At Gaudiya Math lectures and Kirtan from 7-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

At Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, at 5-30 p.m. Prof. V. G. Rao, Seth Mawji Govindji, Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, Mr. Virbal H. Mehta, Seth Manharlal Motubhai and Swami Sambuddhananda will address.

At the Bombay Spiritual Centre, 2 Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Prempuri Maharaj will speak in Hindi on "Bhakti-Prem of the Gopies" at 6 p.m.

Proposed Hospital For Bombay Suburban District

The Bombay Suburban District Hospital Committee has decided to concentrate at present on establishing a hospital on the western side, as it is understood that Ghatkopar is already making arrangements for a hospital of its own on the eastern side. Seth Ramdeo Podar and Mr. Ratilal Nanavati have been appointed Treasurers of the Committee, and they will shortly issue a general appeal for funds. A sub-committee consisting of Seth Ramdeo Podar, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mr. B. G. Kher, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Sir Rustom Masani and Mr. Ratilal Nanavati has been appointed to survey and determine a site for the proposed hospital in a suitable locality between Bandra and Andheri.

Late Mr. Bhargava

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, at their meeting on Tuesday passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. B. M. Bhargava. He was a member of the Committee and his general knowledge of the business world and his close association with the banking institutions proved of considerable value to the Committee.

The meeting was adjourned without transacting any business.

General Nursing Exam. Results

The result of General Nursing Part II Examination was declared on Wednesday and the following candidates were declared as successful candidates.

Nos.: 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 378 379 381 382 383 384 385 387 388 389 390 391 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 and 421.

Mysore Journalists For Jaipur

Messrs. N. S. Venkoba Rao, President of the Mysore Journalists' Association, P. B. Srinivasan and Nanjunda Rao, members of the State Press Advisory Committee, who are 'en route' to Jaipur met Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference on Thursday.

Fairs Banned In Ahmedabad District

AHMEDABAD, August 30 (API):—The Additional District Magistrate of Ahmedabad has banned the holding of Janmashtami fairs in Dhandhuka and Bhimnath towns of Ahmedabad district for five days with a view to preventing the spread of cholera which is raging in the surrounding areas. The District Magistrate of Kaira has ordered compulsory inoculation against cholera of all pilgrims going to the fairs at Oalteshwar and Dahor.

KHARE'S BROADCAST ON HAJ

NEW DELHI, August 30 (A.P.I.)—Dr. N. B. Khare, Member, Commonwealth Relations Department, will broadcast a talk on Haj Pilgrimage, at 9-40 p.m. on Sunday, September 2, from the All-India Radio, Delhi. Among other things, he will discuss the facilities that Government are providing for the pilgrims.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ: Krishnashthami will be celebrated at Samaj Mandir, Pandit Mahendrachandraji presiding.

INDIAN INSURANCE COS.' MEETING: A meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies scheduled to meet on Thursday was postponed to next week, as it was the twenty-first day of "Ramzan."

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE: Bombay, enters its Silver Jubilee year on September 4. A meeting will be held at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, September 4, in the College Hall to inaugurate the activities of the year. All the students, past licentiates of the College in Bombay as well as outside and all those who have been connected with the institution either as trustees, members of the staff, visitors and well-wishers are invited to attend.

BENGAL CLUB, BOMBAY: At the annual meeting of the Bengal Club the following office-bearers for the year 1945-46 were elected: President: Mr. J. C. Maitra; Vice-President: Mr. I. B. Palit; Hon. General Secretary: Mr. B. K. Sen; Hon. Assistant General Secretary: Mr. S. P. Ghosh and Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. K. Pyne.

MAHA GUJARAT ART RESEARCH AND CULTURE CENTRE: A purse will be presented to Mr. Rajnikant V. Desai, Radio-Star, at Blavatsky Lodge at 7 p.m. tomorrow (Saturday). Rt. Hon. Justice Sir H. V. Divatia will preside.

C. P. PRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NAGPUR, August 27: Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, President of the C. P. Provincial Branch of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, in a statement to the Press, characterises as "wholly unfair and unjust" the Marathi Journalists' Conference's criticism of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee for the manner in which it handled the 'Tarun Bharat', Chimur and Ashti murder case.

He says: "The matter was examined in detail by the Provincial Branch of the Editors' Conference at which the Editor of the 'Tarun Bharat' was present. All members, including the Editor of 'Tarun Bharat' agreed that the Press Advisory Committee was not to blame and that the letter of the Press Advisory Committee to the Editor of the 'Tarun Bharat' was more or less an extract from the proceedings of the Committee. The Press Advisory Committee had never agreed with the Government on this subject. The Editor of the 'Tarun Bharat' had agreed at the meeting of the Provincial Branch to write an editorial note in his paper absolving the Press Advisory Committee from the blame cast on it by the tendentious publication of a confidential letter and his own 'misleading editorial comments.' The Editor of the 'Tarun Bharat' has so far not done so in the terms he promised.

"The position is that there is no prohibitory order on the bringing out of the number and the responsibility for not bringing out the number was that of the Editor of the 'Tarun Bharat.' The Press Advisory Committee had not stood in the way, as was made out by the 'Tarun Bharat'."

Mr. Deshpande regrets that the Editor of the 'Tarun Bharat' should have taken undue advantage of the forbearance of the Press Advisory Committee and its unwillingness to enter into a controversy with him in his own interests and the interests of the Press in general.

Brother Stabs Brother?

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two men who were seriously injured and are lying in the J. J. Hospital as a result of stab wounds which one of them inflicted on the other person and then stabbed himself. This was narrated before Mr. R. Mathetone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court on Thursday, by the Dongri Police.

Mohammed Karim Abdul Karim, it is alleged, stayed with his wife and children at the place of his brother Mohammed Zaman with his family at Karia Building, Memonwada Road.

Yesterday there was a dispute between the accused, Mohammed Karim Abdul Karim and his younger brother over some article which the latter bought, it is supposed was purchased at too high a price. From words they came to blow and Mohammed Karim it is alleged stabbed his brother with a knife in the abdomen, and then stabbed himself also, stating that he also wished to die.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till September 18 to enable the police to complete their inquiries.

EXPANSION OF B. Y. L. NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

Appeal For Funds On Occasion Of Silver Jubilee Of National Medical College

Dr. S. Patrao and Dr. Jinabai L. Desai, Joint Honorary Secretaries, Jetha Street, Lamington Road, Bombay, have issued the following appeal to the public:

The National Medical College with the associated Nair Charitable Hospital will enter its Silver Jubilee year on September 4, 1945. It has seen 25 years of most useful existence. In the beginning it passed through many vicissitudes, but it is now on a secure and stable footing, thanks to the enthusiasm and untiring efforts of that famous and philanthropic industrialist, the late Dr. A. L. Nair and his associates.

Dr. Nair offered full facilities in this Hospital (named after his revered mother Bai Yamunabai) to the senior students of the College for practical instruction. He also helped the College building fund generously and helped both the institutions in a variety of ways.

This philanthropic work is being ably shouldered by Dr. M. Venkatrao, J.P., the present Chairman of both the institutions.

This Hospital admits patients of all castes and creeds.

There is no better way of offering a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Dr. A. L. Nair than by expanding the Hospital on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the National Medical College. The necessity for this is all the more keenly felt because dozens of patients are refused admission daily for want of room and every year many a promising student is deprived of a career for want of accommodation in the College.

UTTER INADEQUACY OF DOCTORS IN INDIA

It is computed that India has only one qualified doctor to every 9,000 population whereas Great Britain has one doctor for every 1,000. Both the Central and Provincial Governments are alive to this situation and have given a prominent place to medical training in their post-war plans. It is to be hoped that they will help liberally voluntary Medical Colleges that have secured public support and stood the test of time.

Bombay with its vast and ever-increasing population needs a third Medical College, training students for the degree courses of the University of Bombay. Many public workers have already stressed this need. The National Medical College and the Nair Hospital with their experience of the last 25 years in training medical students for the Licentiate Courses are best fitted to undertake this task. The Government of Bombay may abolish these courses in a few years. In that case this College and this Hospital must get enlarged and affiliated to the Bombay University if they are to function as a training centre; but even if the Courses are allowed to continue, it is high time that the College grows into a University training centre.

The scheme of expanding the Hospital and the College will entail the building of a separate block for 150 more in-patients; a home for nurses; quarters for the house surgeons; quarters for the menial staff; an Out-door Department with a good electro-medical unit and an additional floor to the College and the students' hostel.

All this will entail an initial capital expenditure of at least Rs. 15 lakhs.

This will not be a difficult task to collect in this city which is renowned for its high-souled public spirited men. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to all citizens of Bombay, especially business magnates, doctors, business associations and charity trusts, to come forward generously to help us to achieve this noble object.

We also appeal to the philanthropists outside Bombay to help these institutions. It may be mentioned here that nearly 20 per cent of our in-door patients requiring operation come from outside Bombay and 70 per cent. of the students come from all over this presidency and even from outside. Donations may be kindly sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries of the B. Y. Nair Hospital Expansion and National Medical College Silver Jubilee Committee.

The number of out-door patients treated at the hospital rose from 60,822 in 1931-32 to 76,274 in 1943-44; the number of in-door patients rose from 1,410 to 2,302 in the same period.

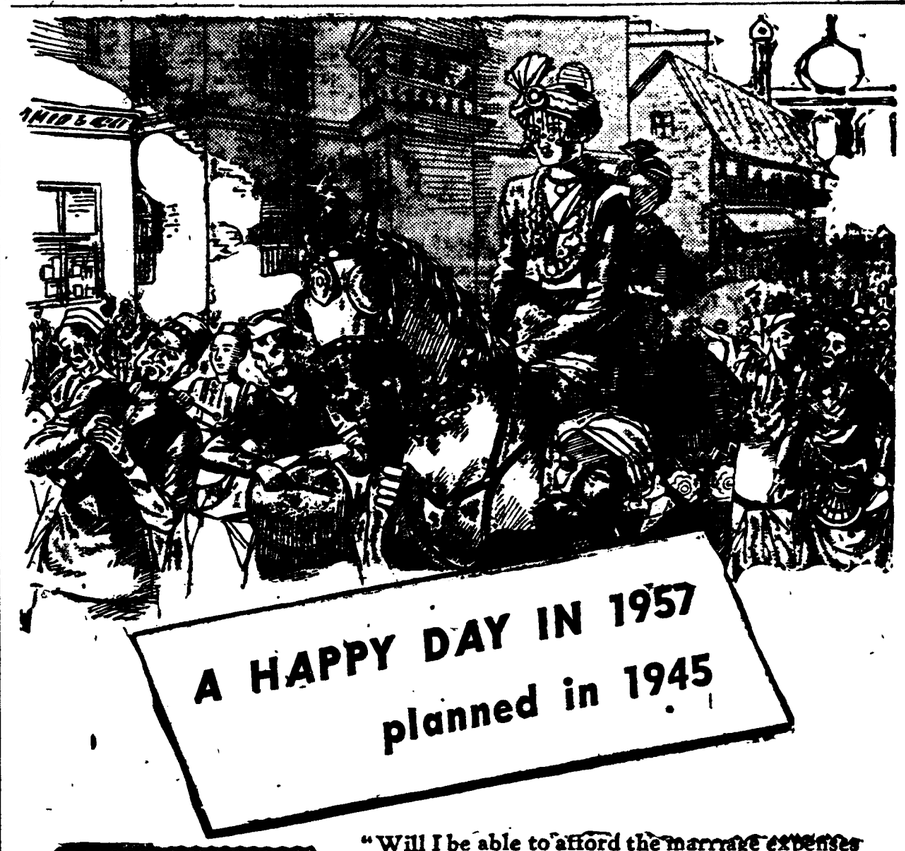
Bharat Fire & General Insurance Company

The figures of second year's working ending December 31, 1944, of Messrs. Bharat Fire and General Insurance show a doubling of the last year's business. There has been a decrease in the expense ratio to about three-fourth of the previous year's.

The total net profit is Rs. 1,90,895-15-0. After providing for additional reserves for unexpired risks in various departments and making provisions for taxation a dividend of 8 p.c. on preference shares free of income-tax has been declared and a balance of Rs. 27,136-3-8 has been carried over to next year. The total funds in hand are Rs. 54,71,100-7-7.

PALESTINE DIAMOND MERCHANTS TO NEGOTIATE WITH LONDON SYNDICATE

TEL AVIV, (By Air Mail) (Reuter).—The Palestine Diamond Industrialists' Association has chosen two members of a delegation to proceed to London for the purpose of negotiating with the London Syndicate to get a larger supply of "roughs." The members are Mr. O Ben-Ammi, Mayor of Nathanaya, and Mr. A. Arnfeld. They will leave as soon as travel facilities are available.



Small Savers can buy a Certificate for Rs. 5 or Savings Stamps at As. 4, As. 8, Re. 1 each. Certificates and stamps are available from any Authorised Agent appointed by Government, or from Savings Bureaux and Post Offices.

"Will I be able to afford the marriage expenses of my children?" The answer to this question will depend on what *you* do *now*.

Marriages cost money and only prudent saving planned years ahead and wise investment can assure your children—when they grow up—the right kind of start in married life.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

★ Every Rs. 10/- becomes Rs. 15/- after 12 years.
★ 4½ th % simple interest, free of Income tax.
★ Encashable after three years (18 months for Rs. 5/- Certificate) with accrued interest.

RAA 126

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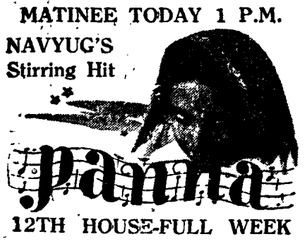
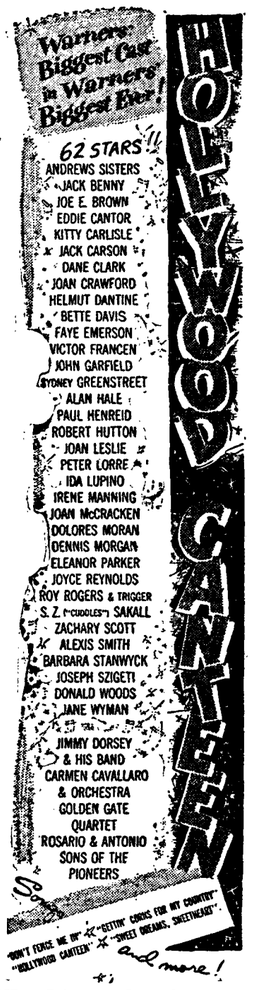
MATINEE TODAY 1 P.M.

NAVYUG'S Stirring Hit



12TH HOUSE-FULL WEEK

KRISHNA 7 & Daily: 4, 10 p. m.



EXCELSIOR

3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

Complimentaries Suspended

OPENING TODAY

PRABHAT'S MIGHTY HISTORICAL HIT

RAMSHASTRI

(In Hindustani)

Starring: JAGIRDAR

Daily: 4, 7, 10 Fri., Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.

SURYA (APOLLO TALKIES)

POYBAWDI — PAREL

The Star of Stars

DANNY KAYE

in SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S Super Musical Comedy

WONDER MAN

in TECHNICOLOR, With VIRGINIA MAYO and the GOLDWYN GIRLS

RKO Radio Release

NEW EMPIRE

3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

Complimentaries Suspended

LORD KRISHNA WAS BORN TODAY TO TEACH A LESSON TO HUMANITY and that is revived in SHREE

KRISHNARJUN YUDDHA

Director: MOHAN SINHA

7TH WEEK AT

NOVELTY

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

Adv.: 10-30 to 12 & 4-30 to 6-30 P.M.

11th WEEK

'FULL-HOUSES' FOR EVERY SHOW IS THE PROOF-POSITIVE OF PEOPLES' VERDICT

PRAKASH PICTURES'

VIKRAMADITYA

Direction: VIJAY BHATT. Art: KANU DESAI.

Starring: PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADIB, BABURAO PENDHARKAR, RATNAMALA, RANJANA.

Mat. at 1 on Sun. and Holidays; Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

Advance Booking: 9 to 11, 5 to 6, 7-15, 8-15

SUPER (An Evergreen Release)

FAMOUS KATHAKALI DANCER.

GURU KUNCHU NAIR

in

MIRABAI AND BHOOKH

(DANCE BALLETS THAT PROVED SO POPULAR)

INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE'S

PRESENTATION

Producer: Jogendra Desai Songs: Avinash Vyas

Date: 2nd Sept. 10 a. m. to 9th Sept, 10 a. m. Tickets at theatre between 10 & 12 a. m. 4 & 6 p. m. Daily.

PLACE EXCELSIOR Rates: Rs. 1-4, 2-8 & onwards

HEARTILY APPLAUDED!

—That's How We Mildly put it to you about The Unprecedented success of this great Hit!

TRULY GREAT AND SINCERE...!

IS THE APPEAL OF THIS TRULY GREAT & SINCERE CREATION OF ART & LIFE!

"UDAYER PATHEY" Bengal's Best NOW IN HINDI

HAMRAHI

NEW THEATRES' Dynamic Creation

Direction & Photography:— BIMOL ROY,

Music: BORAL

Starring: Radha Mohan, Binota Bose Rekha Mitra, Maya Bose & others

Released yesterday at MINERVA Daily:—4, 7, & 10 p. m. Today Janmashtami & on Sundays Mat. at 1 p. m.

Advance Booking: 10 to 12 Noon

TO-DAY ON RADIO

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8.15 News (E). 8-30 Abhang. 8-50 News (M). 9.0 News (G). 9.10 Tomorrow. 9-15 Panditrao Nagarkar. 9-45 Vali Mohammad. 10-0 Ram Marathe. 11.0 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 Laxmibai Kelkar. 11-45 Gokulashtami.

12.45 p.m. News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1.0 Mumtaz Begam. 1-15 Eknath Hatiskar and Party. 1.30 News (E). 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music. 2.30 For Women. 4.20 Ram Marathe. 4-50 Songs (G). 5-5 Mumtaz Begam. 5-25 K. R. Jadhav (Shahnai). 5.45 Topical Talk. 5.55 Locals. 6.0 Panditrao Nagarkar. 6.30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Gujarati choruses. 7-0 (Economic review of month): Prof. B. R. Dhekane. 7.15 Ram Marathe. 7.45 Music from Film. 8.0 Madhurika Muzumdar and Party (G. choruses). 8.15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 AIR Orchestra. 9-0 News (H). 9.20 News (E). 9.30 B. B. C. News. 9.40 Thumri (Violin). 9-45 World Affairs (B. B. C.). 10-0 Panditrao Nagarkar. 10.30 Laxmibai Kelkar.

Girgaum D. C. C. Flag Salutation On Sunday

The Girgaum District Congress Committee will take possession of its old office premises in the compound of the Congress House and will commence its regular business there on and from Sunday September 2, 1945. The office hours will be from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 6 to 8 p. m. every day except Monday.

The formal function will take place on Sunday at 9 a. m. (N.S.T.) when there will be Flag Salutation. Thereafter the office-bearers and the Executive Council members will attend the office and begin the work for the day. The Spinning Class of the District conducted every Sunday will take place at 9-30 a. m. at the office of the G.D.C.C. The Hindustani class will be conducted at Lamington Road Municipal Marathi Boys' School, opposite Imperial Cinema at 9-30 a.m.

THANA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION (A.I.S.F.): On behalf of this Association, Principal M. V. Donde, will address a meeting of students, teachers and citizens of Thana at 6 p.m. to-day in Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall.

From TO-DAY

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

Sat. Sun. Holiday 1-15 P.M.

At Theatre Magnificent

CITY LIGHT

(B. B. Matunga).

First Run In Bombay (North)

PANCHOLI PICTURE of LOVE

That is Bewitching Alluring Magnificent

With Heart-moving Songs

IN

SHIRIN-FARHAD

RAGINI, JAYANT, ISMAIL.

Director: PRAHLAD DUTT

STRAND

Daily: 3-15, 6-15 & 9-15 P. M.

A Technicolor Musical Extravaganza!

The Big Glitter Show blazing a bright, new trail in entertainment with those gorgeous Yukon Belles!

INTERNATIONAL PICTURES, INC. presents
RANDOLPH SCOTT
GYPSY ROSE LEE
DINAH SHORE
BOB BURNS
BELLE OF THE YUKON
Produced and Directed by WILLIAM A. SEITER
with CHARLES WINNINGER
WILLIAM MARSHALL • GUINN "BIG BOY" WILLIAMS
ROBERT ARMSTRONG • FLORENCE BATES • and those GORGEOUS YUKON BELLES • Written for the screen by JAMES EDWARD GRANT • Story by Houston Branch • Music and Lyrics by JOHNNY BURKE and JIMMY VAN HEUSEN
Released by RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

SUN. MORN. at 10-30

BETTE DAVIS, PAUL HENREID

in

"NOW VOYAGER"

at reduced rates.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 9. 2001
Muslim: Ramzan 22, 1364
Parsi: Gatha 2. 1314
Sunrise: 7-24 a.m. Sunset: 7-54 p.m.
Hightide: 7-37, 19-07. Lowtide: —, 13-56

To-day's Engagements

POSTAL NOTICE: To-day (Friday) will be a P.O holiday, on account of Gokul Ashtami.

SUBHAS CONDOLENCE MEETING: Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Taluka Congress Committee at 10 a.m. to-day at Saraswat Colony, Koppikar Hall. Sit. Abidali Jafarbhai to preside.

HANDICRAFT CENTRE FOR HARIJAN WOMEN: Under the joint auspices of the Congress Mahila Mandal and the Congress Harijan Seva Samiti, a handicraft centre for Harijan women will be opened at Sukhlaji Street, Harijan Chawls at 4 p.m. today. Mrs. Jaishri Raiji will inaugurate.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND: Commissioner and the Councillors of Ward No. 2—Fort, Northern, Esplanade, will meet near the Municipal Head Office to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to go round the Ward

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain Study Class on the subject of "The Law of Karma" from "Echoes from the Orient" 6-15 p.m. to-day.

PUBLIC LECTURE: Bahai Hall, Telli Road, Andheri, public lecture on "New World" by Mr. H. M. Manji and "Coming of God" by Mr. A. A. Rezvi at 7 p.m. to-day.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ: Anniversary of the late Justice Telang will be celebrated in the Samaj Hall at 5-30 p.m. to-day. Mr. Mahadeo Pandurang Sabnis will lecture on "Life and Work of Mr. Telang."

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSN.: Free cinema show for members at Swastik Talkies at 10 a.m. to-day.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: Mr. R. M. Jambhekar to speak on "Soviet Moves in the Far East" in the first of the series "We Answer the Press" at 6-30 p.m. to-day at the Poddar College, Matunga.

I'D BAZAR EXHIBITION: In aid of poor students organised by Y. M. M. A., at M. H. Saboo Siddik Technical Institute, Shepherd Road, Byculla, beginning on September 1 at 6 p.m. till September 10. Open daily between 6 p.m. and midnight.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA: The eleven anniversary celebration of the Sangha, at 2-30 p.m., to-day at the C. J. Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Umashankar Dixit, Secretary, Marwadi Chamber of Commerce.

KERALA YOUTH CONGRESS: General body meeting at Podar College Hall at 10 a.m. to-day.

DADAR MATUNGA YOUTH ASSOCIATION: Annual general body meeting at 4-30 p.m. to-day at the B.I.T. Compounds (opposite Pioneer High School), Matunga.

VIDYALAYA STUDENTS' UNION: Sit. Parmanand Kunverjee Kapadia will deliver an inaugural address at 7-30 p.m. to-day, in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall, Gowalia Tank Road. Sit. Joachim Alva, the outgoing President, will preside.

RADICAL STUDENTS' UNION: A series of lectures by Prof. G. D. Parikh in the Blavatsky Lodge at 6-30 p.m. on September 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10. Subjects: "Problem of Freedom", "Nationalism and Communalism", "Economic Planning", "Political Planning", and "Towards a New Leadership", respectively. Entrance by tickets of Re. 1 for the whole series.

YOUNG DAIVADYA UNION: "Mothers' Day" at St. Annie Girls' High School, Bourough's Lane Thakurdwar at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday, when Mrs. Indumati Dhara will preside and Dr. (Miss) Sumatibai Vagal, Miss Kanta Ranadive and Messrs. D. B. Sule and Dharalkar will address.

MALWAN TALUKA SANGH: Dr. R. K. Shirodkar to preside over Sneh-Sammelan to-day at 6 p.m. at Parel High School Hall, Nare Park. Prof. Achrekar to sing. Exhibition and Kirtan.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN STUDENTS' UNION: General body meeting on Sunday, September 2 at 1 p.m. in the Poddar High School, Santa Cruz.

Shankarrao Deo To Address Workers Today

(Issued from Congress House)

Under the auspices of the Labour Committee of the B.P.C.C. a meeting of the workers will be held at 7 p. m. today at Teju Kaya Park, Lalbaug, when Shri Shankarrao Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee, will address the workers. Workers are requested to attend in large numbers.

REGAL Air-Cooled Phone 35017

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

Extra Show, Sunday At 10-30 a. m. At Evening Rates

TODAY MATINEE AT 1-0 P. M.

LAXMI'S

MISS DEVI

With LEELA DESAI, SURENDRA.

Time:— 4, 7, 9-45 p. m.

Today Sat., Sun. & Tuesday at 1-0 p. m.

4th TRIUMPHANT WEEK

CAPITOL

INDRA PICTURES RELEASE

Bombay Release

Through DAWLAT CORP LTD.

2nd Week!

SUNRISE PICTURES

DUHAI

SHANTA APTE

NURJEHAN

KUMAR ANSARI

TAJ TALKIES GRANT ROAD

To-day Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.

A EXCELSIOR F. E. RELEASE

Please Note Changed Timings!

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Story, Dialogues and Song: QABIL AMRITSARI and (songs) PT. INDRA.

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A FAMOUS RELEASE

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

tPOONA, Aug 30 (A.P.I.3

The following is the weather chart recorded at 9 a.m. (I S T) today.

Abu 72 64 0.1 48.0 minus 2.5 Ahmedabad 69 76 0 27.6 plus 3.1 Ahmednagar 83 70 0.1 10 7 minus 2 7 Amraoti 88 74 0 21.5 minus 2.7 Aurangabad 84 69 1 11.7 minus 6.6 Bangalore 75 66 0 15.0 minus 3.3 Baroda 91 77 0 16.3 nil Bhopal 85 68 0 35.3 minus 3 4 BOMBAY 87 76 T 82.9 plus 26.7 Calcutta 93 82 T 30.7 plus 16.5 New Delhi 93 78 0 14.8 minus 5.5 Gulbarga 85 75 0 16.2 minus 1.7 Honavar 83 72 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 115.5 nil Hyderabad (Dn) 77 72 0.3 21.5 plus 2.5, Indore 81 70 T 24.4 minus 1.8 Jubbulpore 83 73 0 5 5.2 plus 8.3 Lahore 100 81 0 18.1 plus 2 0 Lucknow 87 78 1.2 21.4 minus 9.0 Madras 85 78 0 14.7 plus 1.1 Mahableshwar 64 60 1.5 221.9 minus 0.8 Mysore 81 67 0 19.4 plus 2.4 Nagpur 86 77 0 43.6 plus 6.3 Palghat 85 74 T 55.6 nil Poona 81 69 T 20.3 plus 4.0 Raichur 87 75 0 13.5 minus 1.39 Rajkot 86 72 0.1 21.6 plus 11.1 Ratnagiri 82 73 0 8 79.9 minus 4.3 Sholapur 86 73 0 12.4 minus 2.2 Surat 88 77 0 40.5 plus 6.7.

WEATHER SUMMARY

Fairly widespread rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the East C. P. East Hyderabad and the Konkan. Rain has fallen locally in Bengal, the U. P. Mysore, Malabar, and the Madras Deccan, and at a few stations in Assam, Orissa, the Punjab hills, West Central India, South-East Madras and the North Madras coast.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

It is over the lowest class of mankind that Government by terror is intended to operate, and it is on them that it operates to the worst effect. They have sense enough to feel that they are the objects aimed at; and they inflict in their turn the examples of terror they have been instructed to practice.

—Thomas Paine.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR P. M. MEHTA

To his many services to the cause of Indian public life Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has added one more by bringing out on the occasion of the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Centenary his latest book, "Life and Times of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta". (Published by Shrimati R. S. Anasuyabai, Mylapore, Madras; pages 183; price Rs. 4). Some of the peculiar features of the book are well explained by the circumstances in which it came to be written. According to the Publishers' note, a few friends and admirers of Mr. Sastri "prevailed upon him in 1943 to give to a select audience, interested in the history and evolution of Indian politics, a series of talks on the life and work of the makers of modern India with whom he was associated. He chose, to begin with, the life and times of Sir Pherozeshah. Though the central figure in the talk was Sir Pherozeshah, Mr. Sastri brought round him several other personalities of the day and often enough cited his own experiences. Those talks, taken down verbatim, are now published in the form of the book in question. The book is thus presented in a simple conversational style, in which Mr. Sastri is perhaps at his best. If occasionally Mr. Sastri slides somewhat far from the subject of his biography, as often happens in such talks, it is generally to explain fully the circumstances in which Sir Pherozeshah had to act. Another feature of the book due to its source in somewhat informal talks is that it abounds in interesting anecdotes about Sir Pherozeshah and many other leaders associated with him.

"Biographies in India", says Mr. Sastri, "are not many and they are not very good of their kind". But he regards Sir H. P. Mody's life of Mehta as "exceptional" and "meritorious". In his own book of less than 200 pages dealing with the times as well as life of Sir Pherozeshah, Mr. Sastri has naturally to omit many things of public or personal interest. But what is presented is profoundly interesting and furnishes a vivid and instructive account of the public life of India in its formative period. And the book, small as it is, contains enough material to show how Sir Pherozeshah dominated that period and to explode the view of the ill-informed that he was more often on the side of the Government or the Europeans than of the people. In an article which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" soon after Sir Pherozeshah's death and reproduced in the book Mr. Sastri pointed out how valiantly the former had faught against Government or Europeans in seeking redress for popular grievances, how, for instance, he opposed the autocratic methods of Lord Curzon and Lord Sydenham, how he led the opposition to the Bombay Land Revenue Bill of 1901 and with several of his followers including Gokhale he walked out of the Council Hall, declaring that they would not even by their presence participate in the enactment of so harmful a measure. Mr. Sastri rightly observed: "No one in official bondage could have given to the city of Bombay fifty years of uninterrupted and disinterested service or have fought repeated battles for civic freedom and wrought such an intimate connection between the fortunes of that great city and his own name as to compel an Anglo-Indian paper to write of him: "Bombay Corporation is Sir Pherozeshan Mehta and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is Bombay Corporation". Even a cursory reading of Mr. Sastri's book will suffice to show what a sturdy Nationalist and patriot Sir. Pherozeshah was. The book deserves to be read by every serious student of Indian political history in the days of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

Lease-Lend & India

The last report of the American President to the Congress, on the working of the lease-lend system, discloses that the total of the aid afforded by the United States to their allies during the war was 42,020,000 dollars and that the lion's share, amounting to 13,494,748,000 dollars, went to Britain or more than 32 per cent of the total. Britain is said to have returned, in reverse lease-lend, services and material to the value of 5,294,766,000 dollars or about 35 per cent of the amount she received. The figure, moreover, is said to include the entire British Empire, which may mean that the reverse lease-lend burden borne by Britain herself exclusively would be much smaller.

The sudden stoppage of this aid from America constitutes the first great worry of the new Government in Britain. Though explicitly designed to aid Britain in war, the latter's economy had become so entirely dependent on these supplies,—which included not only the weapons and munition of war,—that the shutting off of this source of essential supplies, without having to give anything equivalent in return, naturally makes the position acute beyond endurance. Negotiations have already started and there is every reason to believe that they would succeed in some stopgap arrangement being arrived at which may help Britain to go through her transition period without too much dislocation. But that would not fully reconcile the serious divergence in the basic point of view and mode of approach between these allies, as regards the treatment for the entire problem and as an all-time solution. Britain considers this aid from America as a tribute or subsidy the United States gave her in her hour of direst need when because of that aid she was not only able to hold the fort but also, consequently, to keep off the enemy from America's own door. It was, therefore, in a measure, "quid pro quo", though the "quid" was hard and material, while the "quo" was intangible. America recognises this doctrine of equal sacrifice, but she is entitled to point out that what she has contributed to the British sinews of war under this system is more than equivalent, as it represents over half the total British public debt incurred during the war. Britain's contention, therefore, that this amount should be treated as the U. S. contribution, made in the latter's own interest, to win the war against the common enemy, is already met, since America makes no claim for repayment of any part of this aid. But when the United States have conceded that, they have done all they can be fairly expected to do. On the other hand, if Britain desires further credit on easy terms she must open her markets, release the dollar pool and unfreeze the sterling balances so that the U. S. may trade on something like normal terms in such markets as can absorb their goods. Britain is not yet ready,—and no one knows when she would be,—to consider this suggestion. India, for instance, who has received 2,033,285,000 dollar worth of lend-lease and has returned 516,713,000 dollar worth by way of reverse lease-lend, is an excellent market for American capital goods. But she cannot make any purchases in the United States and she cannot develop her trade in that country on either side so long as she finds her dollar credits blocked, not by the U. S. A. but by Britain to compensate for the weakness in her own economic system. And the same logic governs the rest of India's sterling assets, frozen in and by Britain. The British suggestion to treat our sterling assets as governed by the principle of "Equal Sacrifice" would, if accepted by Indian authorities, add insult to injury, since, even though this war was none of our seeking and is unlikely to bring us any benefit, we have already shouldered over Rs. 1,500 crores of that burden direct from our own exchequer, without counting the so-called recoverable expenditure of which these sterling assets are mainly made up. If these balances, and our share in the empire dollar pool remain locked up much longer, the injury to India's national economy would be all but irreparable.

Frankly Speaking

Wanted Full Inquiry

A British newspaper reports the possibility of the publication by the War Office of a long document by General Percival, the ill-fated commander of British forces in Malaya and Singapore, which is "a clirical survey of the campaign, giving a gloomy appreciation of the whole affair". But this should not be all. When the Japs conquered Malaya and Singapore with such sensational and shocking ease the first reaction of an incredulous world was to ask how it happened. There were all kinds of suggestions of inefficiency, and a gay luxury when the situation demanded serious attention to preparations and so on. But Mr. Churchill refused to answer any such questions and even suppressed a critical report by the Australian Commander, General Gordon Bennett, who had managed to escape. Now that the War has ended a full and unrestricted inquiry is called for. The world would like to know how the representatives of the British governing classes, the rulers of the Empire, both at home and in South-East Asia, had worked and prepared for the defence of Malaya and Singapore and their unfortunate inhabitants and how it was that they failed like the proverbial nine pins.

Unfortunate Move

Says a Mexico City report: "The Mexican Government to-day, recognised the newly-formed Spanish Republican Government in exile under the Premiership of Senor Giral". The formation of this Government was an unfortunate move, the Mexican Government's action has rendered the situation worse. During the last days of the war between the Republican Government and General Franco, there occurred a split among the Republicans. The Government in Mexico represents one section composed of certain Republican elements including a group of Socialists. The other and more substantial section, including Socialists and Communists and led by Dr. Negrin, the last Premier, and Senor del Vayo, is not represented in this Government and is reported positively to have kept out. The weakness of the new Government is obvious. Equally obvious is the fact that the move of the Mexican emigres has weakened the possibility of a united Republican front which is vitally necessary if Franco is to be driven out.

Turning Over A New Leaf

The Japanese are affording distinct evidence of good behaviour and the right spirit of a defeated Power, willing to co-operate with the victors and to turn over a new leaf. Irreconcilables there certainly are. There is General Itagaki of Singapore for instance. And the hundred suicides so far reported do not by any means mark the end of the suicide wave. There are thousands of virulent "patriots" fanatically proud of their race and saturated with the poison of imperialistic ambitions. They cannot resign their spirit of "divine destiny". There are to be more suicides and most of these "patriots" will try to live in order to give trouble to the Allies and to their own more realistic and sensible countrymen. They will also work for the revival of a glorious all-conquering Japan, so that the shame of defeat might be wiped out in good time by the military success which eluded Japan in the present attempt. It would be a great misfortune for Japan herself if these fanatics got the upper hand. But that misfortune need not befall Japan.

Hopeful Beginning

The present rulers of Japan seem to have understood what has happened, why it happened and where lies the future welfare of the people of Japan. The first press conference that the Premier, Prince Higashi Kuni, has held constitutes a very hopeful beginning. Japanese spokesmen have not yet begun to say anything as to the crime of launching cynical and unprovoked aggressions against China and the United States and Britain. But they are already admitting their internal faults, the Premier actually denouncing the militarists and the Governments of Japan in outspoken language. Even more outspoken was Lieutenant-General Isshihara who, in fact, almost revelled in humility and repentance. But both talked sense because they advocated democratic principles as the basis of internal reforms and a sane attitude towards others as the basis of international relations. The desire to apologise to China and to associate on a basis of mutual trust and respect with the Chinese, Manchurians and Koreans is particularly welcome. It may be that the pose is not altogether genuine. It is at the same time far from being hypocritical. And if the Allies pursue the correct policy, they can help Japan to turn over a new leaf.

Wanted Investigation

The disastrous fire that broke out in the city on Wednesday and caused the death of seventeen persons in less than half an hour deserves most serious investigation. The fact that this is the fourth fire in a film company in the last few months suggests that there is something dangerously wrong in the storing of films. And in view of the huge stocks of film stored in different places in the city and other parts of the country, prompt expert investigation into the causes of film fires must be undertaken by Government without delay so as to prevent the recurrence of such fires. If investigation suggests strict regulation of film storage, it will have to be enforced at any cost.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

No other angler has ever been able to beat Jonah's fish story.

*

The chronic boaster is a target for many an unkicked kick.

*

The servant-girl problem has much to do with the hire education of women.

*

A clock is wound up to make it run, but when a business is wound up it stops.

*

Hope is an excellent thing to have, but it is one of the things a pawnbroker will not advance anything on.

*

Only a strong minded man can read the persuasive advertisement of a patent medicine without being convinced that he needs a bottle of it.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Plight Of Suburban Railway Travellers

Having exhausted all the other means of obtaining redress, I am seeking the hospitality of your columns with a view to mobilise public opinion against the state of affairs prevailing in our transport system in and from the suburbs.

There was a time when people living in the suburbs were the envy of all living in the congested city. With the advent of war, population in all the suburbs has increased tremendously, and a stage has reached now when it is difficult to decide as to whether the city is more congested or the suburbs. However, the population from the suburbs has got to be transported to the city, as more than nine-tenths of them have to work for their living in the city or have otherwise occasion to go to the city on business at least once every day, notwithstanding whatever the interested opponents of Greater Bombay Scheme may say to the contrary. This fact has no doubt created difficult transport problems. But surely, it it not beyond the ingenuity of men that this transport problem should be satisfactorily solved.

The suburban resident is carried firstly to the suburban station by means of bus from his distant home, and then by the suburban electric train service from the stations in the suburbs to the stations in the city. The problem is thus two-fold, the carrying of the feeder traffic to the railway stations and the carrying of the main traffic over the rails.

In the suburbs the bus service is a monopoly run under Government license by a private company. The buses are scanty, they run to no fixed schedule, although the licensing authorities are supposed to have fixed a time schedule, there are frequent breakdowns and otherwise the whole bus transport system in the suburbs is in a chaos. What few buses run at long intervals always get so crowded at the starting point that passengers at intermediate halts never get a chance to get in. The writer and the members of his family have often had to wait for longer than an hour, and even after such a wait have had to seek other means of conveyance as and when, and if at all, it is available. Bus stops have no shelters, neither are there trees where one could seek shelter from the rain and sun. There was a time two years ago when the bus company had increased the rates by 300 per cent on a particular route, and it was only when the writer brought the fact to the notice of the Government that the bus company was induced to lower its rate, but it is nevertheless today 100 per cent more than what it was before the war. And the attitude of the employees and the owners of the bus company to the public is one of defiance and petty harassment.

The suburban train service is run by the B. B. & C. I. and the G.I.P., both now under State management. Let it be said to the credit of the former that in spite of enormous increase in the traffic it has met the public's demands magnificently. The trains are reasonably punctual, and they are rarely inhumanly overcrowded, though crowded they are at all hours of the day. However, it is unfortunate that the ticket checking by travelling inspectors leaves much to be desired. At all hours and particularly during the rush periods in the evenings, lower class passengers deliberately crowd up the upper class compartments, even though there be room in the lower classes, and rarely do the ticket checking staff make such travellers pay higher class fares. Very often although the travelling ticket inspector might find a passenger without any ticket at all or a ticket of a lower class, all that the inspector does is to boo off the ticketless traveller at the next halt, which the joy rider does in front of the ticket inspector, but no sooner is the inspector's back turned then he jumps on again. Surely, the railway authorities have sufficient powers to make offending passengers pay the penalty for the offence.

So far as the G. I. P. service is concerned, one has only to travel by it during the peak traffic period between Dadar and Victoria Terminus to believe what joy and camaraderie suburban living can bring in one's life. The trains are rarely punctual, and mostly they are so late that each train very often carries the passengers packed worse than sheep. And it is all a communism of sheep, since there are no class distinctions such as Third and Second and First; one need not even pay the fare; all are welcome everywhere, on the footboards, on the buffers, hanging on the window railings. To heap insult upon injury, the indicator boards at stations are never correct, two indicator boards even on the same station, viz. Dadar, rarely synchronize, and it is a frequent occurrence for passengers for intermediate stations to be overcarried. In spite of all the caution in the world, the writer and a host of his friends are being thus overcarried at least 3 times in a month, and very often more. One may decide upon getting into a G.I.P. suburban train just on the spin of the coin, since that is as much reliable as the indicator boards at stations.

There appears to be no cohesion in the working of the trains between the station staff and the control staff. The station master generally complains that he is not told beforehand what trains are running, and how late they are running. You will be amazed to learn that there have been occasions when the writer has been told by the motormen, who at least ought to know, that they do not know what trains they are running. To a surprised ejaculation of your correspondent, he was told by one honest motorman that he always went by the signals. If the motorman does not know what train he is running, if the station master does not know what train is running through his station and when it is running, what can a passenger, who is not a prophet, know as to where he would be carried. If one were to watch and make a note of the time indicated by the station clocks on the G.I.P. Railway one would have to revise all the accepted time theories, as we have often reached our destination five miles away from the starting point five minutes before the starting time.

It is not that the railway authorities are not aware of these facts. During the last three years your correspondent alone must have written at least four dozen letters to all the railway authorities including the Railway Board, and he is aware of another half a dozen friends of his who have made similar complaints. But, as usual, we are always being told to lay the sacred unction to the soul that the matter is being attended to.

D. N. SAHUKAR.

Aga Khan's Scheme

A statement published in the "Bombay Chronicle" issue of 29th August by Mr. S. H. Hasan is a rejoinder to my proposal to accept the constitutional scheme as propounded by Rt. Hon. H.H. the Aga Khan for ending the deadlock in India. The meaning of the message of H.H. the Aga Khan to Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is quite clear and needs no elucidation from Mr. Hasan who seems to be prejudiced in the matter. Suffice it to say that such Mr. Hasan will take ages to understand the A.B.C. of politics and he need not give me any gratuitous advice. If he read my statement carefully and compared it with the message of His Highness he would have found that although differently worded the purport of His Highness' message and my statement is identically the same. If Mr. Hasan reads His Highness' book "India in Transition" he will come to the same conclusion. It is, therefore, infantile on the part of Mr. Hasan to cover up his message with vituperation and he must realise that it is he who utterly betrays a lack of any vestige of political science and he would desist from making such unworthy remarks in political discussions and make a laughing stock of his political knowledge. However let Mr. M. A. Jinnah state why he should not examine H.H. the Aga Khan's scheme 'de novo' and try to put an end to the deadlock between the Congress and the League. It is clear that Mr. Jinnah's Pakistan scheme far from solving any problem gives rise to infinitely bigger problems. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that Mr. Jinnah should state what are his objections to accept H.H. the Aga Khan's scheme if that scheme is unacceptable to him so that the public may be in a position to come to the right conclusion.

M. I. ROWJI.

Subsidised Milk Distribution Scheme

In his letter published in your issue of June 19, Dr. Ved had said that "the Government desired that not only should children and mothers have priority, but they should have more milk than what they were accustomed to even during pre-war-days." He also wanted to know "what amount of milk was being consumed by children at different ages in pre-war times and how much milk was included per child in a family budget." Again in his rejoinder of July 19, Dr. Ved said: "A vital commodity as milk, when its supply is short is being supplied in excess of its usual consumption with every possibility of its not going into the mouths of the children." By all rules of logic Dr. Ved clearly implied that children in a majority of cases were not given milk formerly and even to-day are not given milk and therefore the Subsidised Milk Distribution Scheme was unnecessary. I am grateful to Dr. Ved for repudiating any such implication and I express my regrets if I caused any offence to him in my replies.

The Government would be grateful to Dr. Ved for any practical and constructive suggestions he may have to make to put the Subsidised Milk Distribution Scheme on a scientific basis. Dr. Ved will agree that his suggestion that infants should be given milk under the scheme only on production of a certificate that the mother's milk has failed, is impracticable for the simple reason that this would be very irksome to the public. It is best to leave matters in such cases to the good sense of the people. The real remedy to stop misuse of milk obtained under the Scheme is not to criticise the Scheme itself but to appeal to the civic sense of the people and rouse their conscience.

It is extremely gratifying to find a prominent doctor like Dr. Ved "entirely appreciating the attempt to cheapen milk to the community in general and children and expectant mothers in particular." Having done this, it will be easy for Dr. Ved to appreciate that on a short-term basis it is possible to release whole milk for use of children and expectant and nursing mothers only by requiring the use of skim milk (which is neither injurious to health nor lacking in nutrients) in tea and coffee served in hotels and restaurants.

May I in conclusion request Dr. Ved again to give the benefit of his expert advice to the public by telling them whether expectant and nursing mothers and children must drink milk essentially or not, and if so, the quantities that must be consumed per day. Armed with this knowledge, the community, I am sure, will not shirk any sacrifice in making the necessary quantities of milk available to these priority classes.

G. G. GOKHALE,
Public Relations Officer
(Rationing).

August 20.

Hague Buildings Fire

The fire in the above building and the disastrous consequences resulting in loss of valuable lives and property amply bear out the danger of having stocks of films in underground vault and the offices just on top of it.

The necessity of keeping films and other such easily inflammable material in a separate godown, away from the office premises is such an elementary necessity that it passes one's comprehension why this simple rule is being ignored by even enlightened people.

P. K. ARUNACHALAM.

A NEW OUTLOOK

(BY K. G. MASHRUWALA.)

The general experience of history is that the regeneration of a people is preceded by a new religion, i.e., a new outlook of life. Unless you are able to take to the people a fresh message of hope in life, all attempts of rendering mere humanitarian service will be mere patchwork. You will not be able to create a force which is self-acting.

The conditions of a new outlook of life are:

1. A new meaning and perception of life and the end or aim of life.

2. A new code of conduct which is, on the one hand, more broad-minded than the prevailing one, and, on the other, possessed of more rigorous self-restraint, simplicity, cleanliness of body and surroundings and purity of mind.

3. The establishment of a feeling of brotherhood amongst the acceptors of such outlook.

4. The participation in common programme individually as well as jointly.

5. The formation of a band who will live a sort of joint-family life sharing equally their earnings, happiness and privations, and

6. Freedom from vices of drink, adultery, theft, corruption, deceit, lying, idleness etc.

Economic uplift on an extensive scale may be taken as impossible without improvement in the morals of the people for whom you work. When people have received a new message of life and realised the importance of improving their morals, they will not need persuasion to take education, to be clean in their habits, to be thrifty in some matters and liberal in others, to be hardworking and honest, and still insistent upon a better standard of life, higher wages etc. The inferiority complex will disappear with the acceptance of a new outlook.

* * *

A new outlook will necessarily involve new types of activities, training, discipline etc. Things and acts will be valued in a different way.

In the old order, men are valued by their birth, learning, wealth etc., work is valued by the power of the employer and distress of the worker, and things are valued by their scarcity and appeal to fancy.

In the new order, men should be valued by their character and needs, work by its contribution to the needs of life; and things which are primarily necessary to life should be distinguished from those which are of secondary importance, and the former should be invaluable, i.e., available to all as easily as possible.

Thus all men are equal; but a man of character would receive more "credit", than a man without it; a man in distress and need, a woman, a child, an invalid should receive more attention than a man capable of work; food and water and cloth should be as cheap as possible; and work for production of food, water and cloth should be more valued than any other kind of work. Money as such should not have any value at all, i.e., must not bear interest, and land should not be the private property of any one, just like water or air.

If colonies, associations, co-operative societies or whatever other forms organizations can be started on these principles, they would form good models.

* * *

The great religions known to the world have laid stress upon salvation of the individual and/or reward of happiness to the individual after death. Atheism lays stress upon the individual's material greatness in this world. Both have in mind only the individual.

The new outlook regards the salvation both of the individual and the whole society and seeks to bring God's Kingdom upon Earth, i.e., to uproot disease, poverty, ignorance, inequality, injustice, hatred, selfishness, war, vice, non-restraint, slavery to external powers as well as internal passions etc.

The old religions have hitherto assumed that life on earth was not expected to be free from all these things. Misery, pain and ill treatment by man to man were unavoidable in this world and removable only in the next. They even taught that the more suffering in this world the better the reward will be in the next, and they even encouraged artificial methods of inviting self-suffering as an end by itself. They also made us reconciled to social injustices and miseries and disease and man-made institutions have been ignorantly regarded as God-made.

The old religious outlook should stand cancelled to this extent.

We must know that God could not have designed a world where unhappiness should be the rule. But it is ignorance, vice, disorder and bad order that have created most of human unhappiness and misery, and salvation lies in a progressive campaign against all forces, man-made or nature-made, that make life miserable.

In the new outlook.

1. God alone may be worshipped.

2. Life should be respected and served.

3. Gurus or masters or their representations may be respected but must not be worshipped as representatives of or in lieu of or equally with God and the salutation due to God must not be extended to any individual soul, however great.

4. Men who win our admiration may be respectfully approached and served but must not be saluted with a sense of inferiority complex in ourselves.

* * *

To speak metaphorically (and not philosophically) God and Satan are not as mutually antagonistic as the scriptures make us expect them to be. They often work for the same ends. The difference lies in the means. Satan does not swear by fair means. He has often seemingly succeeded in achieving a good end by foul means. And so his cult is deeply rooted in the common man's heart. It is only by taking a long-range view one begins to doubt his wisdom and the breadth of his vision.

But long-range view has its limitations. At critical periods the long-ranger does not succeed in keeping it and compromises with the short-range policy and agrees to acept the fruit achieved by Satan. He does not dare disown Satan's efforts.

This temptation to resort to any means should be taken as a part of the life's struggle in the world. We may fail at times, but let us again and again be on the side of God.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT:—

Japan should consult China on the future of East-Asia and reach a proper understanding. The Japanese should be courageous enough to apologise to the Chinese for their past policy which was similar to the Western imperialistic policy.

—General Isshihara in a Tokyo paper.

* * *

In reply to Mr. Emmanuel Celler, Mahatma Gandhi says that the best way for America to assist India's struggle for Independence is to study the question so as not to be misled by the untruth that is being spread by the British Agency.

But if America is to study the Indian question unassisted by the British Agency, the poor British Agency will lose its 'raison d'etre'. Gandhiji ought to see that his suggestion is far from non-violent.

* * *

New Delhi message: "The Government of India have decided that the defence of India units be disbanded on December 1st 1945. This applies equally to Railway, Postal and Docks operating units". It doesn't, of course, apply to the "Defence of India Regulations". So far as that is concerned, the war is still on.

* * *

The President of the London Muslim League has called upon Mr. Attlee to demonstrate the genuineness of Labour's professions by conceding Pakistan to Muslims because "every Imperial Government of India has always sought to keep India united so that heterogeneous elements grouped together might never be at peace with one another".

That sounds like a demand to split up Bengal and the Punjab, too

* * *

"His Excellency granted interviews to the Hon'ble Sir Md. Azizul Haque and to Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq"—Calcutta report.

The situation, therefore, remains in a state of stable equilibrium.

* * *

An Indian serviceman writing to a contemporary says: "The war is won, Nazism and Fascism shattered to pieces".

Quite sure, brother?

* * *

It is reported that the British Ministry of Supply and the Colonial Office have enlisted "civilian units from interested industries" which will operate the Army Civil Affairs in utilising Malaya's rubber, tin and copra resources.

And it will also ensure smooth transition from the present to the past.

* * *

In his first statement after release from a Jap camp, Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlement, said that after the fall of Singapore civilians were marched ten miles through the streets to a prison, and, added Sir Shenton, Indians were not interned.

We are, however, sure that Sir Shenton does not intend, after the restoration of the situation, to make good the Jap omission.

* * *

Moreover, we doubt very much if the Japs at all meant to introduce invidious distinctions.

You see, they would have known that Indians had come in the languages of medicos, to tolerate imprisonment in any doses.

JINNAH ON NOON'S RESIGNATION

KARACHI, August 30 (A.P.I.)—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has issued the following statement:

"Sir Feroz Khan Noon has been in communication with me for some time, and informed me confidentially by his letter dated 21/8/45 that he had decided to send in his resignation as a member of the Executive Council for the Governor-General from the 15th of September and that he proposed to go back to the Punjab to join and help the Muslim League. I was not in a position to disclose the communication pending certain formalities that had to be gone through, but now that his resignation has been accepted and the Government has issued a 'communique' to that effect, I am glad that Sir Firoz has come into our fold and I have no doubt that he will work selflesly for our national organisation and play an honourable part in the public life of Muslim India, particularly in Muslim Punjab.

"I welcome every Mussalman and earnestly appeal to him to join the Muslim League at this critical juncture. The Muslim League has no malice, nor such a great organisation can ever be vindictive or revengeful. An honest change over on the part of any Muslim would be welcomed by us.

Conserve India's National Wealth

WADIA PLAN TO DEVELOP METAL INDUSTRIES

Ban Export Of Key Minerals And Metallic Ores Without Compensatory Returns

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, August 30

A six point plan for economic utilisation and conservation of India's mineral wealth is advanced by Dr. Wadia, Geological Adviser to the Government of India. Dr. Wadia advocates a new mineral policy to secure the following objects:—

1. Attainment of mineral and metal self-sufficiency as far as possible.
2. Stoppage of export of key minerals and ores, such as manganese, chromite, phosphates, refractory minerals, etc.
3. Local manufacture of metals and products now imported from abroad from Indian raw materials, such as aluminium, various alloy steels and Allied alloy metals, heavy chemicals, mica goods, titanium paints, scientific glassware, etc.
4. Revision of mineral taxation royalty and lease laws.
5. Framing of a new mineral export and import tariff, and
6. Progressive changeover to state-ownership where economically feasible of coal, petroleum and base metal mines.

Dr. Wadia says that the gravest defect of the present day industry on India is that by far the largest quantity of produce of manganese, mica, ilmenite, chromite refreotories and a number of other mines are extracted mainly for the purpose of export trade and at a rate which will in course of a few years deplete reserves of valuable key minerals. Bulk export of raw minerals, even when they are in excess, without processing or refining treatment deprives the country of a major share of ultimate profits of the finished commodity. The old concept of India as the depot of raw minerals for the workshops of foreign countries had some justification when both capital and talent were not easily available locally. Such is no longer the case. Dr. Wadia adds that nearly 30,000,000 tons of high grade manganese ore has left the country since 1905, the price obtained for it being ridiculously low.

Dr. Wadia asserts that in any scheme of planning India's mineral development 'vis-a-vis' world's resources, enforcement of the following measures is called for:

1. Domestic treatment or part manufacture of several raw minerals before export.
2. Control of unrestricted export in raw state of manganese ores, chrome ores, mica, titanium ore, phosphatic materials and refractory materials.
3. Stoppage of export of key minerals and metalic ores without compensatory return or barter of equally important minerals and metals in which this country is deficient, and
4. Better adjustment of mineral tariff in levying of export and import duties and fixing of quotas.

TRUMAN WARNS U. S. AGAINST THIRD WORLD WAR

(Continued from page 1)

of August a group of 600 will have finished their training and returned to China.

AID TO RUSSIA

Soviet Russia received Lend-Lease goods valued at 9,129,000,000 dollars by the end of June.

Forty-nine per cent of these shipments were munitions for the Soviet Army.

America also aided the Soviet programme of moving their industrial plant further east, when Germans threatened south-western Russia.

The total value of Reverse Lend-Lease aid provided by U. S. S. R. to the United States to April 1, 1945, is placed at 2,139,000 dollars.

FOOD FOR BRITAIN

The Presidential report frankly admitted the United Kingdom's dangerous food position.

Lend-Lease shipments to United Kingdom and British armed forces continued to move forward following the defeat of Germany, although on a reduced scale as an essential and integral part of combined strategy in the war against Japan.

From the beginning of Lend-Lease Programme in March, 1941, upto and including June 30, 1945, Lend-Lease shipments to United Kingdom amounted to 13,499,000,000 dollars, of which 1,564,000,000 dollars were shipped during the first six months of this year. By V-Day Land-Lease shipments to the United Kingdom had already declined substantially.

The total value of Lend-Lease exports to the United Kingdom in the second quarter of this year was 691,000,000 dollars compared with 813,000,000 dollars in the first quarter. March exports amounted to 301,000,000 dollars.

SHIPMENTS DECLINE

April shipments declined to 276,000,000 dollars and showed a further reduction in May to 251,000,000 dollars. By June the dollar value of Lend-Lease shipments to Britain was the lowest since August, 1942, and amounted to 164,000,000 dollars. In June, only 31 per cent. of Lend-Lease exports to all countries went to the United Kingdom whereas from March 1941, up to and including June, 1945, they received 42 per cent. of Lend-Lease exports to all countries.

Munitions supplied to the United Kingdom since the beginning of the Lend-Lease programme upto June 30, 1945, amounted to 6,785,000,000 dollars of which 739,000,000 dollars were shipped in 1945.

The United Kingdom itself manufactured more than 125,000 planes. The United States shipped more than 10,000 medium and light bombers and fighters and miscellaneous aircraft.

BRITAIN'S BIG SHARE

The United Kingdom has produced 70 per cent of all munitions, equipment and supplies used by the armed forces of the British Commonwealth and the Empire. To maintain their war production U.S. sent them 1,925 million dollars worth of industrial materials and products.

The United Kingdom had reduced the importation of foodstuffs from pre-war levels of 22 million tons annually to only half of that volume in 1942-43 and 1944.

The United Kingdom has furnished to the United States to the end of March, 1945, Reverse Lend-Lease aid valued at 3,796,883,000 dollars.

BR. SCIENTISTS' AID

Outstanding achievement of British science and engineering that were made available to the American armed forces for the offensive against Germany were 'Pluto' and 'Fido'. 'Pluto' solved the fuel supply problem for Allied operations on the Continent.

Since August 12, 1944, 'Pluto' pumped 1,000,000 gallon of fuel daily from depots in England to Gen. Eisenhower's Anglo-American armies.

Combined system of Lend-Lease and Reverse Lend-Lease which contributed so much to victory over Germany was employed fully and effectively in the war against Japan.

President Truman's report added: "To win the lasting peace for which we and our Allies have so bitterly and bloodily fought, we and other United Nations are firmly resolved to establish in concert political and economic conditions, which are the foundations of freedom and welfare among the nations of the earth."

The United States has benefited greatly from Lend-Lease and Reverse Lend-Lease aid as the facts set forth in this report indicate, but we have benefited far more and in far larger sense from our fighting effort.

ONLY SMALL PART

Costs of mutual aid—of Lend-Lease and Reverse Lend-Lease—are only a small part of war expenditures even of those nations which have contributed most heavily to their Allies. In the form of supplies, for example, 15 per cent of war expenditures of the United States have been for Lend-Lease.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

In winning the war against aggressors, who sought to enslave the world, we look forward to a lasting period of fredom and economic welfare in which self-governing men everywhere may freely live as they choose and in which there will be full and useful production and employment in all nations.

To win such an enduring peace we must in co-operation with other United Nations establish mutually advantageous economic relationships between the nations. Toward this end we have sought and shall continue to seek high levels of commerce and a stable monetary exchange relationships.

PEACE-TIME MEASURES

These aims have been affirmed by Congress in the Reciprocal Trade Act of 1945 and in Bretton Woods Legislation. These aims are also affirmed in the reciprocal obligations established under Article VII of the Master Lend-Lease Agreements made with principal Lend-Lease Governments. Additional great peacetime benefits from Lend-Lease aid are thus contemplated as a result of pledges made in Article VII that agreed action shall be sought by all countries of like mind directed to the expansion of production, employment and exchange and consumption of goods to reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers and in general to the attainment of economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter.

Anniversary Of Outbreak Of War

BOMBAY, AUGUST 31: In remembrance of those who have laid down their lives in the war, there will be a solemn service of Holy Communion at St John's (Afghan Memorial) Church on Monday, September 3 the anniversary of the outbreak of the war—at 7-45 a.m.

The service will be rendered in beautiful medieval Plainsong by a male choir and will be open to Service as well as civilian personnel.

Passes through the military barrier will not be necessary on this occasion.

FIRST FEATHER IN ATTLEE'S CAP

LONDON, August 30. (Reuter): The owners of British coal mines, although they still "believe that private enterprise is the right basis for efficient conduct of the coal mining industry", to-day announced that they would co-operate with the Labour Government in the proposed nationalisation of mines. The owners add that they will co-operate with the Government for increased output of coal in the interim period.

Jawahar's Appeal To Americans

NEW DELHI, August 30 (U.P.I.)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has made a special appeal to the Army authorities, specially the Americans, to hand over all hospitals built up by them during the war period for civilian use. Pandit Nehru says that a large number of hospitals with costly equipment have been built up all over India. Now with the end of war the Army authorities will have no use for them. It will be a tremendous pity if they were destroyed or sold out. Let them be given over for civilian use for there is an urgent need for hospitals.

LECTURING IS BIG BUSINESS

Americans Pay A Million A Year To Hear World's Celebrities

By DAVID G. JOHNSTON (Special to the "Bombay Chronicle").

With the end of the war in Europe, America is preparing for what is believed will be a record lecture season. A number of British celebrities will join the hundreds of lecturers who every season receive about one million pounds in lecture fees from some three million Americans, seeking information, entertainment or culture.

Lecturing is one of the most typical American institutions and in no other country of the world is it such a large and well organised business. Inspite of gloomy prophets who foretold that lecturing would be killed by wireless, this form of education combined with entertainment has gone from strength to strength with only a trifling set-back during the war owing to physical difficulties. Radio did not kill lecturing because although in most cases audiences could have heard the same man or woman on the wireless for nothing, they considered it well worth while paying their fees to see them in person. And lecturers were quick to exploit one great advantage of the personal appearance—the possibility of answering questions from the audience. This also is the reason why it is confidently believed that personal lectures will resist the competition of television. There is the further advantage that for the audience, a lecture is often also a social occasion, an experience shared with friends and acquaintances, which can afterwards be discussed.

WOMEN'S DEMAND.

About half the million pounds paid for lectures comes from the women's clubs and organisations. They are the backbone of the lecture business, setting aside sums varying from a thousand pounds to ten times this amount for fees to lecturers. But an increasing field for the lecturer is being provided by business men's clubs of which there is one in every city of 20,000 or more inhabitants. The lecture agencies have been active and enterprising in promoting "celebrity forums", dinner clubs and "cultural groups".

The whole business of finding lecturers, booking them, transporting them and so on is done by one or other of a small number of agencies with years of experience in a business which calls for an intimate knowledge of celebrity values, the psychology of American audiences in different parts of the country and the possibilities of transport by rail, road and air. The agency charges a substantial commission for its specialised services—the lecturer may find himself left with about 45 per cent of the fees when commission, publicity expenses and transport costs have been deducted. Out of this he must pay his hotel expenses and meals although in many cases this can be a small item because of the generous hospitality offered. Out of this, too, women lecturers must pay for the smart dresses their audiences expect them to wear.

All this means that the professional lecturer does not make anything like the large income generally supposed. It has been calculated that the professional lecturer receiving fees from £30 to £50 a lecture may draw a total of over £2,000 during the season, but that when commission and expenses are paid he is left with about £800—no great reward for leading a life that means moving from one hotel to another and involves endless train journeys.

CELEBRITY LECTURER

In a different category is the "Celebrity lecturer", who draws not so much because of the interest of what he or she has to say as because of the lure of a "big name" and a personality. Here the fees will be £50 up to £600 per lecture—the latter figure is the one reported to have been paid to Mr. H. G. Wells a few years ago. Mr. Churchill on his last lecture tour in the U.S.A. was said to have received £500 for some of his lectures. A good foreign or war correspondent, especially if the author of books that have sold well, can command over £100 a lecture. Mr. Vincent Sheean was reported in a recent season to have arranged 75 lectures for a total of £10,000 of which more than half would go in agent's fees and expenses.

CHARLES DICKENS' RECORD

Curiously no modern lecturer has been able to surpass the record made by Charles Dickens back in the sixties. His fees for a lecture tour amounted to over £50,000 and incidentally provided him with material for yet another book.

In recent times, the most popular lecturers have been men of action with recent achievements to their credit. Admiral Byrd is stated to have netted over £40,000 for his 1935-36 lecture tours after his successful Antarctic expeditions. But the popularity of these lecturers does not last once their achievements have become history, unless they set about new and more sensational adventures. In another class and even more ephemeral in popularity are celebrities who have had greatness suddenly thrust upon them. As an example one might quote a distant nephew of Hitler by marriage and a strong anti-Nazi who was a considerable "draw" for lecture audiences at the beginning of the war at £70 a time.

In contrast to these we have lecturers whose popularity continues year in, year out because they have a platform personality and something to say on a wide range of topics. In this class come Dorothy Thompson who receives £250-£500, Eleanor Roosevelt, who has commanded £200 and upwards and Eve Curie whose fees average about the same. Lin Yutang, the noted Chinese writer, and Thomas Mann have been other consistently drawing lecturers.

The lecturer from abroad undoubtedly has a special attraction and American lecture fees go to men and women of all nations, with Britain easily leading in numbers. Mr. Duff Cooper has been popular in the U. S. A. getting £150 a lecture and other figures quoted in recent years have been Philip Guedella (£60) and Lord Marley (£50). In 1937 Mr. H. G. Wells was stated to have received £600 for each of 12 lectures. Generally the fewer the lectures, the bigger the fee for each. Many of these big celebrities lecture in halls to which the general public are admitted at prices from 5d. upwards and there is rarely difficulty in filling the seats.

WHAT ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS PAID

It is interesting to compare these fees with the £40 a lecture received by Abraham Lincoln and in 1831 Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote "I am willing to come to Waltham and lecture for the fee of five dollars you offer, but I think you should also give four quarts of oats for my horse."

The fees from lectures have enabled many explorers to finance their expeditions. The first lecturer-explorer was Stanley. A hundred lectures after his expedition to find Livingstone brought £20,000 and a single lecture took £3,500 at the box office.

One great advantage of the lecture tradition in America is that it provides an opening for free speech where radio is commercialised and independent papers with a large circulation are free. The motives which lead American men and women to attend lectures in such numbers may be mixed, but the result is that they hear all sides on the great problems of the day from experts with first hand experience of their subjects.

Heavy Rain Floods Britain's Homes And Streets

Early Afternoon Darkness Shrouds Lancashire And Yorkshire

LONDON Aug. 30 (Reuter). To many places scattered over the length of Britain yesterday, rains came in the biggest possible way drowning streets and flooding homes bringing worse damage than has been done for years. Storms broke among thunder clouds in the furthest north and the furthest east from Shetland to the Wash.

Lincolnshire had without warning the heaviest storm for eight years.

Over Boston, clouds opened and sent 3.2 inches of rain down in two and a half hours flooding houses and turning roads into rivers.

Five hundred miles away in the Shetland Isles a record drought was abruptly followed by a record fall of rain; here too roads were flooded and bad damage was done to crops. Darkness came over parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire early in the afternoon and motorists had to switch on lights. Then came the rain in a deluge lasting many hours.

Bury and Everton footballers had to abandon their game. In the heart of Newcastle swamped roads stopped all traffic. At St. Helens, Lancashire, the rainfall was unequalled for fifty years. Official figures were half an inch in half an hour.

At Barmouth, Merinethshire, a cloudburst flooded rivers, uprooted trees, threw thousands of tons of debris on the roads. In Newport, Monmouthshire, they had the heaviest rain for 70 years. Two houses in Bath were fired by lightning.

Truman's Tribute To India's Reverse Lend-Lease

(Continued from page 1)

and transportation equipment. United States also supplied large quantities of tyre-making materials to enable Indian plants to produce tyres for military vehicles.

Steel drum sheets provided under Lend-Lease for production in India of petrol containers were an important factor in the transportation of petrol to the Allied fighting forces throughout Burma and also for transportation of petrol 'Over the Hump' of the Himalayas to China.

HOW INDIA HELPED

A major part of Reverse Lend-Lease aid in India consisted of military supplies and equipment and construction Harbour facilities in Indian ports have been made available to American ships without cost and expenses in connection with the handling of petroleum products consigned to United States forces in India have been borne by the Indian Government as Reverse Lend-Lease.

American troops have also been provided with 628,000,000 pounds of food valued at 36,427,000 dollars."

Jap Surrender In Burma

RANGOON, August 29. (A.P.I.): From what is still left of his Headquarters in Moulmein the 56-year old Lt-General Kimura, Commander of the Japanese area army, has sent word that his emissary will be arriving Abya in Sittang Valley to-morrow Thursday, to discuss with the British Indian Staff Officers there details of surrender of his 70,000 strong force still in Burma.

Three days ago, it will be recalled, a preliminary meeting took place in Abya as a result of which the Japanese forces in Sittang bend had begun withdrawal to the east bank of Sittang.

The end of the talks to-morrow will close one of the most melancholy chapters in the chequered history of Burma. It was Kimura's Fifteenth, Twenty-Eighth, and Thirty-Third armies which have at various periods been responsible for most of what Burma had to suffer. In 1942 when powermad Japan grabbed Burma it was Kimura's Fifteenth Army which spearheaded the drive.

Nothing, however, would check the spearhead tanks of the Allied Fourteenth army and most of the Twenty-Eighth army remnants were napped in Peguyomas.

TOKYO RECEPTION TO MACARTHUR

(Continued from page 1)

endeavours to be friendly." The base will be formally surrendered by a senior Japanese Admiral to Rear Admiral Oscar Badger, commanding the Occupation Task Force when he steps ashore from his cruiser San Diego which moved into the base to-day

ENTRY INTO HONGKONG

LONDON, August 30 (Reuter): The British Pacific Fleet Headquarters announces that a strong British naval force commanded by Rear-Admiral Harcourt has entered the port of Hongkong to re-occupy Britain's crown colony, according to a Reuter flash from Sydney.

ALLIED PLANE FIRED AT

ATSUGI AIRFIELD, August 30 (Reuter): A four-engined transport carrying advance elements of 11 airborne divisions and correspondents was fired on by anti-aircraft guns as it passed over Miyake Shima island two hours from the Atsugi aerodrome, radios Joseph Laitin, Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Captain J. D. Hutchinson, the pilot, said there were three bursts of fire from the island. "There is no doubt they were shooting at us, he said.

From Chungking Reuter's Correspondent reported to-day that the Japanese appear to be withdrawing their forces into the great trading areas of Shanghai and Canton preparatory to surrender, Shanghai, he said, is expected to be in operation again as a port early in October.

The only report of continued active operations in the Far East came to-day from Jack Smyth Reuter's Special correspondent at Guam, who said that on Saipan Island to the north, an intensive manhunt is being waged for the remains of a force of 14,000 who have been holding out in the island since its capture 13 months ago.

Over 8,000 of this force have been killed and nearly 2,000 captured, but the remaining handful are still in hiding under their leader, Captain Obe, who wears United States uniform and has repeatedly escaped ambushes.

With this report came another warning against Japan from the Moscow radio commentator "Japan still asserts that she did not capitulate to the Allies' superior forces but on the Emperor's orders to avoid further bloodshed" he said.

"The Japanese will not succeed by such tricks in deluding freedom-loving people. Only complete military, economic and political disarmament of Imperialist Japan can ensure lasting peace in the far east."

FALL IN INDIA'S SUGAR OUTPUT

CAWNPORE, Aug. 30 (A.P.I.) On the basis of returns received from factories under the sugar production rules, 1935, the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, estimates the production of sugar remned from gur in India during the calender year 1945 at 6,300 tons against the actual production of 7,980 tons in 1944.

Only three refineries are reported to be working and they are expected to make 10,150 tons of gur against 13,440 tons in the previous year.

Madras Share Market

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

Following are today's quotations:—

SUGAR AND BREWERIES: Deccan (10) 31/4 Deccan (25) 75 India Sugar 31/8 Mysore Sugar 58/8 Travancore 16/4.

PLANTINGS: Balmadies 1/9 Blue Mountains 1/8/8 Cochin Malabar 17/ 12 Cinchona Peaks 10 CD. Cottonsaw 13/14 Devashola 15 Fringfords 16/4 High Produce 29/13 Kalpettas 33/12 Kalasa 14/10 Midland 12/12 Nelliampathy 1/7 Ouchter Ouchterlony 9/14 Pullangodes 2/15 Thirumbadi 4/6 Vellamalai 33 Valkumdam 20/6 Waterfalls 1/10/6.

TEXTILES: Bangalore Wool 495 XD., B and C Ordy 342 Balasubramania 110 Cambodia' 30 Coimbatore Murugan 200 Coimbatore Pioneer 360 Whamalaxmi 352/8 Janardhana 121 Kaleeswarar 675 Kothari Tex 32 A Lakshmi 180 Lakshmi New 88/8 Mettur 252/8 Madura 74/8 Palani Andavar 152/8 Rajalakshmi 180 Radhakrishna 852/8 Rangavilas 156 Rajapalayam 226.

MISCELANEOUS: And. Cement 122/8 Bruntons 11/4 CD. Mysore Chem and Fert 22/12 Mysore Paper 23/12 Mysore Chem 15/1 Mettur Chem Dfd 5/8.

EGYPT ENDS CENSORSHIP

CAIRO, August 30 (Reuter).—The Egyptian Government in an official statement today announced plans to terminate all forms of censorship. Egyptian censorship will continue to apply to communications with Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary.

India's Needs In Special Purpose Tools

Tata Advocates Setting Up Of Purchase Organisation In U. S. A.

The setting up of a special organisation in the United States of America for the purchase of usable parts of machinery and equipment from the huge stock of war surplus that is being or is about to be disposed of by the American Government was suggested by Mr. J. R. D. Tata at a press conference at Bombay House on Thursday.

Mr. Tata and Mr. A. D. Shroff, two of the members of the unofficial businessmen's mission which recently toured Great Britain and the United States, returned to Bombay on Wednesday and answered a variety of questions by pressmen.

When their attention was drawn to a charge that had been made that some of the members of the mission had "mortgaged" the future of Indian industry by entering into partnership agreements with foreign capitalists, Mr. Shroff said that he was not in a position to say if the charge was correct. At the same time he expressed the view that taking the help of foreign capital for the expansion of Indian Industry could not be characterised as "mortgaging" Indian Industry. He acquiesced in a suggestion that it may be one of the menas of expediting the import of badly needed machinery which it was difficult to obtain.

THE "SO-CALLED MISSION"

Giving a background of what he termed "the so-called Delegation" Mr. J. R. D. Tata said that it consisted of seven independent industrialists and businessmen with as many advisers. They had set out about the middle of May, spent six weeks in England, about the same time in the U. S. A. and two weeks back again in England. There was a lot of misunderstanding about the scope, nature and constitution of the "so-called Mission". But he said that it was not a mission briefed for a particular purpose or object. They were just a group of Indian businessmen who, after having lost contact for a number of years with the United Kingdom and the U. S. A., wanted to look around and resume contacts. The Government of India as well as officials and non-officials both in U. K. and U. S. A. gave them certain facilities. Apart from this the Mission was entirely unofficial and was not subject to the slightest influence.

STERLING BALANCES

Except on special occasion, they did not go as a team but as industrialists with various interests. They moved about as individuals or in groups. They visited factories and studied the latest developments. Industries in both countries were concentrating on war, but they were extremely interested in the possibilities of the future. They were keen on dealing with India. The visitors contacted both commercial organisations like the National Association of Industries of America and the Associated Chambers of Commerce in England as also individuals and took the opportunity to present their view of political and economic conditions in India. He believed that they had succeeded in removing a number of misunderstandings. One of these was with reference to the question of Sterling Balances. Repeated mention of this subject had caused a lot of annoyance in certain quarters. They explained that India's demand did not imply that 12,000 million worth of dollars should be handed over in 24 hours, but it meant that the non-solution of the problem of Sterling Balances would result in the vitiation of the fundamental objectives of Brettonwoods Conference. He was confident that the problem would be resolved, at least partially, at an early date.

Speaking of the success of the Labour Party at the British elections he said that they had expressed delight at it. It would mean some easing of the political situation in India. It would also help, perhaps, in the rapid recovery of England to her pre-war level of production and prosperity.

TOOLS FOR INDIA

Answering questions, he stated that large stocks of special purpose machine tools had been built up in America. Parts of these stocks could be obtained for India. He was of the view that it would be fatal if at the threshold of industrial expansion India were to clutter herself up with a lot of worn-out or obsolete machinery. But the potential buyer in India should be alert and take advantage of the facilities and take what was usable and available of surplus war material. Some of this was available in India. But there was a lot more in America.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, in further explanation of the question said that the value of surplus material thus to be released ran into billions of dollars. Six different agencies had already been set up to dispose of it. One European country had already taken 165 million dollars worth of these goods and a Latin American country had grabbed a 150 million dollars worth.

It was essential that either through the Government of India or through established commercial organisations India should set up, an organisation for the purchase of goods. It could not be done through long-range negotiations because there were as many as 400 thousand different items and it would be necessary to examine and find out what was useful for Indian industry.

In answer to other questions it was stated that Russia had placed huge orders for machinery, that she needed so much for her own needs that there was little chance of her entering into the export market, that goods could perhaps be obtained from countries like Switzerland and Sweden but there were currency difficulties.

STOPPAGE OF LEND-LEASE

Dealing with the question of stoppage of Lend-Lease, it was stated that some short time arrangement would doubtless be made. But it was also obvious that America intended to raise two big issues. One was that America should have full and free access to all markets and the second was a final solution of British indebtedness. Although America was not directly interested in this question, it was obvious that this indebtedness was creating a new Imperial preference between Sterling area countries. If these questions could be satisfactorily solved Mr. Shroff thought that the suspension of Lend-Lease might prove a god-send.

In answer to another question Mr. Tata said that while a certain amount of Industrial expansion had taken place in India during recent years and more expansion might take place even without political freedom, nothing could be done on a big and planned basis without a Government enjoying the full confidence and support of the people.

"DIRECT ATTACK ON PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENCE"

(Continued from Page 1)

that they were misguided soldiers, who had tried to help a foreign Government, but whatever they did was for the independence of the country. Their whole action was guided by purely patriotic motives. These soldiers would soon be tried by courts, but he warned the Government that if they were treated harshly, it would leave a lasting effect on the minds of Indians.

Pandit Nehru left tonight for Allahabad.

TASKS FOR A. I. C. C. AND WORKING COMMITTEE

Issue Of Elections And Final Draft Of Manifesto

BOMBAY, Thursday

Private advices received in Bombay show that the Congress Working Committee will have two sittings prior to the session of the All-India Congress Committee. The first of these will be held about September 12 at Poona to review the political situation in general, consequent on the termination of war and the legalisation of the Congress. The specific question concerning Congress responsibility in the provinces in the changed setting, will receive the close attention of the Working Committee. The Poona sitting of the Executive will also go into the question of elections in the provinces and at the centre. The consideration of the final draft of the election manifesto however may be held over for the second sitting of the Working Committee, expected to be held in Bombay about September 18.

A.I.C.C. MEETING

It is now definite that the session of the All-India Congress Committee will be held not earlier than September 21. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Secretary, Mr. S. K. Patil has addressed a telegram today to Acharya Kripalani that September 21 would be a suitable date and that any earlier date would involve a great strain on the B.P.C.C. to be ready for the session. Preparations have been undertaken on the basis that the A.I.C.C. will meet about the third week of September.

A lakh and twenty thousand square feet will be taken up by the A.I.C.C. pandal at the Gowalia Tank. Work on this will commence on Saturday. Round about the flag mast in front of the pandal, there will be a special area known as Jhenda Chowk where leaders who unfurl the Tricolour could address several thousand citizens. The refreshment pandal will be located at the back of the main structure.

The B.P.C.C. has now decided to house the members of the A.I.C.C. partly at the Congress House and other buildings in the compound and partly at Thakurdwar. Instead of leaving the guests to the mercy of hotels, the B.P.C.C. will make special arrangements for food.

PROMINENT DELHI DETENUS RELEASED

NEW DELHI, August 30 (API):—Dr. Farid Ansari, Mr. Jugul Kishore Khanna, General Secretary of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, and Maulana Noor-ud-Din Bihari have been released from the Ferozepore Jail. Dr. Ansari has already arrived in Delhi.

They were under detention since 1942.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

To Celebrate B. P. C. C. Home-Coming

To mark the official entry of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee into the premises of the 'Congress House', there will be a Flag Salutation in the compound of the Congress House today (Friday) at 9 a.m. Shri Nagindas T. Master, President, B.P.C.C., will unfurl the flag and address the gathering. Volunteers will salute the flag in a 'march past'. All offices of the Congress are transferred from today to the Congress House.

WAR DRAMA
At
The Metro

"Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo" (M.G.M.)
Stars: Spencer Tracy, Van Johnson, Ellen Lawson.

The Doolittle mission and the bombing of Tokyo form the background for the tender romance of Lawson (Van Johnson), a man who embarks on a perilous task, and his Ellen (Phyllis Baxter) who awaits his return. There is poignancy in the scenes showing the fleeting moments of happiness the two spend together.

Spencer Tracy enacts the role of Lt. Col. Doolittle while Robert Walker plays Cpl. Thatcher. All the stars give moving performances.

*

GOLDWYN EXTRAVAGANZA
At
The New Empire

"Wonder Man".
Stars: Danny Kaye, Virginia Mayo.

One of Hollywood's super show-men, Goldwyn presents, in this film, his particular brand of lavish entertainment.

Danny Kaye frolics gaily through the picture in the dual role of two brothers. Virginia Mayo plays his heart interest. Donald Woods, Otto Kruger and Edward Brophy bring up the rest of the cast.

Those who admire the Goldwyn touch will find much, in this film, to please them.

*

Gypsy Rose Lee and Randolph Scott in
"BELLE OF THE YUKON"

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON WOMAN

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Alleged to have made an attack with a knife on Mrs. Henrietta Young residing in Mandlik Road, Colaba, the Colaba Police arrested Jack Thomas and Walter Barret yesterday night.

The arrested persons are said to have gone under the influence of liquor to Candy House in Mandlik Road and demanded entrance into a flat on the third floor.

When entrance was refused they began banging on the door and Mrs. Henry who was the occupant of the flat got frightened and signalled for help to Mrs. Henrietta Young residing in the opposite building.

Mrs. Young came to make enquiries and when she reached the third floor the accused met her and Jack Thomas is alleged to have whipped out a knife and stabbed her in the abdomen.

The accused was apprehended by a Military Sergeant at the door of the building and a blood stained knife was recovered from him.

The victim, who had received a serious wound was operated upon immediately at the St. George's Hospital and was detained there for further treatment.

The arrested persons were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Bombay on charges of attempting to murder and abetment of same when they were ordered to be remanded to Police custody till September 13.

Canada To Grant Loan To Britain In Exchange Of Goods

OTTAWA, August 29, (Reuter): Canada should immediately make a loan to Great Britain and conclude agreements for exchange of surplus goods, the leader of Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Mr. M. J. Coldwell declared speaking here today.

No nation can be allowed to sink because of the generosity of he war effort", Mr. Coldwell said.

He proposed that the loan should be repayable "at some future date in goods for that is what Britain desires", and added "in exchange for our supplies of lumber, bacon and dairy products Britain will be able to send us at same future date clothing and other high quality products for improvement of our standard of living."

PAKISTAN THE ONLY WAY

EDINBURG, August 29 (A.P.I.): Recognition of Pakistan in India is demanded by the President of the All-India Moslem League branch in Great Britain, Mr. Aly Khan in a telegram addressed to the Prime Minister Attlee, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick Lawrence and the Viceroy Lord Wavell today. Declaring that Moslems would never be satisfied with anything short of Pakistan, he says if the British Government are genuine in their desire to favour Indian people with Responsible Government, Pakistan is the only way.

He added: Every Imperial Government of India has always sought to keep India united so that heterogeneous elements grouped together might never be at peace with one another.

Van Johnson and Phyllis Baxter in
"THIRTY SECONDS OVER TOKYO".

SPARKLING COMEDY
At
The Eros

"The Affairs of Susan."
Stars: Joan Fontaine, George Brent, Dennis O'Rege.
Director: William A. Seiter.

Dressed in varying garb, the love affairs of an actress, Susan Darrell, are paraded before us in this highly amusing film. At a dinner party to which her latest lover has invited her old 'amoureux', each of them tells of Susan as he has known her, and all the versions are conflicting. One, a producer, had found her much too honest and truthful, to another, a writer, she had posed as an intellectual, and to a third, a lumber-king, she had been glamour personified.

Which of the lovers finally won her? The picture will solve the riddle in a diverting manner.

Joan Fontaine as the irrepressible Susan is most amusing in a role that is a departure from her former parts. Walter Abel, George Brent, Dennis O'Keefe and Dan De Fore fit well into their lover roles.

This film will give you many laughs.

*

MIXED GRILL
At
The Excelsior

"Hollywood Canteen".
Stars: Film Celebrites And Bob Hutton and Joan Leslie.

The romantic escapades of Slim (Hutton) and Sergeant Nolan (Dane Clark) with two girls (Joan Leslie and Jans Page) they find in Los Angele's tinsel city, are played against a background of the famed Hollywood canteen presided over by Bette Davis and John Garfield, with stars like Joan Crawford, Ida Lupine, Barbara Stanwyck, Alexis Smith and others, playing hostesses. In addition, Eddie Cantor, Peter Lorre, Paul Henriad and other celebrites make brief appearances.

Music is provided by Jimmy Dorsey and his band, Carmen Cavallaro and his orchestra, Roy Rogers with his singing cow boys, and Jack Benny.

This mixed grill will be palatable to many tastes.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

STRAND—10-30 a.m.: "Now Voyage" —Bette Davis, Paul Henreid.

EROS—10 a.m.: "The Affairs of Susan"—Joan Fontaine.

REGAL—10-30 a.m.: "Something For The Boys"—Carmen Miranda.

METRO—10 a.m.: "Rio Rita"—Lon Costello, Bud Abbot.

AURORA—10-30 a.m. "This Land Is Mine"—Charles Laughton.

PALACE—10-30 a.m.: "Tarzan Triumphs"—Weissmuller.

*

RETURN FILMS
Palace

"Bathing Beauty".
Stars: Red Skelton, Esther William.

Aurora

"The Princess and The Pirate".
Stars: Bob Hope, Virginia Mayo.

ACTOR LEAVES PART OF ESTATE TO DOG

HOLLYWOOD, Aug 29, (U.P.A.): Character actor George William Barbier, who died last month, set side part of his dol. 175,000 estate to care for his dog Skippy, his will revealed when filed for probate.

Besides a dol. 2,800 trust fund for Skippy, he left dol. 1,000 each to animal refuges in Boston and Philadelphia.

Another dol. 5,000 went into a memorial scholarship fund for graduates of Ridgefield Park, N.J., schools and dol. 41,000 was parcelled among relatives and friends. The remainder of the estate will be distributed among charities.

AMERICAN THEATRICAL PRODUCER KILLED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA, August 26: (U. P. A.): Oliver Morosco who at one time was the nation's foremost theatrical producer, was run down and killed by a trolley car to-day. His body lay in a morgue for several hours before it was identified. He was shabbily dressed and had only eight cents in his pocket.

Friends said that the producer had suffered a series of misfortunes in recent years and had lost all of his once large fortune. He was reputed to have earned five million dollars from a single production, the musical comedy "Peg of My Heart".

SUCCESSFUL PLAY ABOUT INDIA FOR BROADWAY

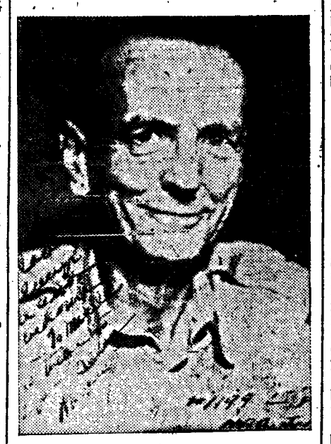
SAN FRANCISCO, August 27 (U. P. A.): The theatrical producer, Miss Aline McMahon, said to-day that she hopes to take dramatization of the book "My Indian Family" to Broadway (New York) next season as result of the enthusiastic reception goven to the play here last night by a capacity audience.

The play was written by Pearl Buck from Hilda Wernher's book. Miss McMahon is confident that it will be a great success in New York where she anticipates that it may run for as long as a yeor. She believes it will do much to promote understanding of Hindu psychology and will create interest generally in the people of India and their problems.

Reviewers in this morning's newspapers praised the play and noted particularly fine performances by Robert Duke, a Hollywood actor and Lorna Robertson, a student player.

CAIRO, August 29 (Reuter): Former Inspector-General of the Egyptian Army, Aziz-el-Masri, has been released from a concentration camp here after four years' detention following an unsuccessful attempt to fly to Germany in May 1941.

HERO OF CORREGIDOR



Above radiophoto was transmitted through U. S. Army channels at Chungking to the wife of Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, hero of Bataan and Corregidor, and three years a prisoner of the Japanese. His message, written on the smiling picture says: "Kitty Darling—my devoted love to you always—am well and hope to see you soon. To Manila August 30; thence to Tokyo—Love". Lt. Gen. Wainwright is to accompany Gen. Douglas MacArthur to Tokyo for the signing of Japanese surrender.

FROM MEXICO TO MADRID

Spanish Republican Govt. In Exile Will End Franco Raj

MEXICO CITY, August 30 (Reuter): Dr. Jose Giral, Prime Minister of the Spanish Republican Government in Exile, expressed his confidence here today that the new Spanish Government will obtain recognition abroad and will be an effective instrument for the downfall of General Franco.

Outlining his programme, Dr. Giral said that the main objective was to gain recognition of the Republican Cabinet by more countries, widen the Cabinet's representation with elements from Spain and possibly transfer the Government to Europe.

He said that he was sure that when the Courts meet in October he will obtain a "wide majority."

GAY MUSICAL
At
The Strand

"Belle Of The Yukon."
Stars: Randolph Scott, Gypsy Rose Lee, Dinah Shore.
Director: William A. Seiter.

Colourful characters of a 'boom-town' on the banks of the Yukon river provide fun and excitement in this picture.

Bob Burns as a thick-headed 'smartie,' Gurnn Williams as a representative of Law and Order, and Charles Winninger as Lettie's father contribute their quota of fun.

The song numbers are pleasing though not outstanding. I liked "Sleighrude in July" best of all.

There is plenty of fun and pep in this picture.

*

MUSIC AND MIRTH
At
The Regal

"Something For The Boys" (20th Century Fox).
Stars: Carmen Miranda, Michael O'Shea.

The film deals with the adventures of three cousins—Carmen Miranda, Vivian Blaine, and Phil Silvers, who, on the advice of an army sergeant (O'Shea), convert their recently inherited mansion in a Southern plantation, into a hotel for soldiers' wives.

The film abounds with hilarious situations. It contains songs by Cole Parter and some spectacular dance numbers. Carmen Miranda fans will find the picture entertaining.

*

George Brent and Joan Fontaine in
"THE AFFAIRS OF SUSAN"

SATARA SITUATION DISCUSSED WITH MAHATMA

POONA, August 29 (U.P.I.)—The legalisation of the activities of the Congress Socialist Party, the Hindustan Majdoor Sangh, the Gandhian Constitution and the situation in the Satara District were, it is learnt, discussed by a number of visitors with Gandhiji and Sardar Patel today.

Among those who met them were Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Asok Mehta, Mr. Giljarilal Nanda, Principal S. N. Agarwal and Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

Evening prayers held in Gandhiji's cottage was marred by rain.

INDIAN STATES TO HELP SATARA POLICE

SANGLI, August 30 (A.P.I.)—With a view to helping the police in the Satara District, the State police authorities of Sangli, Miraj and Budhgaon have decided to post about seventy policemen and officers to patrol the villages on the borders of the States and the Satara District. This force will be distributed in three batches, each of which will move from village to village. The Rashtriya Seva Dal, Patri Sarkar, and other such institutions have already been banned in these States.

MAHATMA ACQUAINTED WITH ASSAM AFFAIRS

WARDHAGANJ, August 30 (A.P.I.)—After studying Hindustani, Talimi Sangha Basic School working with a view to introduce it in Assam, Mr. Kishnanath Sarma, Assam Congress M.L.A. proceeded to Bombay for acquainting Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Central Assembly Congress Party Leader, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani with the political situation in Assam and specially land settlement policy of Saadulla Ministry. It is understood he saw Gandhiji before he left for Poona and appraised him with the Assam situation, when the latter is reported to have said, "I understood your position, and it must be placed before the Working Committee."

"Even scanty grazing reserves have been encroached upon by a systematic plan whereby new Muslim immigrants have been favoured even with one crop to their credit" and which adversely affect indigenous cultivators and labourers who have preferential right to get such lands," remarked Mr. Sarma. "If this is not opposed in time, there is a danger of the Assamese people being wiped out from the glorious Kamrupa or Prajjyotishpura of the old", concluded Mr. Sarma.

UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS IN AUNDH

MIRAJ, August 20 (U.P.I.)—Mr. Appasaheb, the elected Minister of Aundh, has declared unlawful all the associations recently banned by the Government of Bombay in Satara District.

The notification does not apply to Gram Panchayats and Nyaya Sabhas established under the constitution of the Aundh State. The Vyayam Shala at Kundal has been declared an unlawful association under the Criminal Law Amendment Act as it was found to be training recruits to carry on the activities of the associations banned by the Government.

INDIAN OFFICERS FOR ANDAMANS

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, August 30.—Rationing of foodgrains and cloth is to be introduced in Andamans as soon as Civil Administration is resumed in that island. A number of officers of the Food Department are being drafted to Andamans for the purpose.

Japanese Emperor Hirohito (left) reviewing troops.
U. S. O. W. I. Photo.

General Marshall Censured In Pearl Harbour Inquest

BUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN REJECTS ARMY BOARD'S CONCLUSION

WASHINGTON, August 29 (A.P.I.): High Service officials in Washington were criticised along with Pearl Harbour Commanders in reports made public today by President Truman of the Army and Navy Investigations of the disaster that plunged the United States into world war two.

President Truman reserved decision on whether court martials will be asked. He said in relating the report that, if they are prompt and fair, trials will be held.

The Army's Pearl Harbour Board found General George Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, to have been partly responsible for the blow at Pearl Harbour, but President Truman and War Secretary Henry L. Stimson rejected such a conclusion.

The President stated "I have the fullest confidence in the skill, energy and efficiency of all our war leaders, both army and navy."

MY CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR, SAYS WALTER SHORT

NEW YORK, August 30 (Reuter).—The Commander on the spot at the time of Pearl Harbour, Major General Walter C. Short, then United States Army Commander in Hawaii, has declared: "My conscience is clear" in a written statement answering the massive report which laid bare the mystery of Pearl Harbour yesterday.

"On December 7, 1941, I was obeying my instructions from Washington as I understood them and in accordance with information available to me at the time," he said.

"The recent statement of the Army Board on Pearl Harbour shows beyond question that there was available to the authorities in Washington before the attack, critical information which was not disclosed to me and which was vital to my decisions."

NO SECRET CLAUSES IN SINO-SOVIET PACT

Dr. Wang Appreciates Spirit Of Co-operation

CHUNGKING, August 29. (Reuter): The China Soviet Friendship Pact was devoid of any secret clauses Dr. Wang Shih Shieh, Chinese Foreign Minister, told a press conference here to-day.

The question of utilising Soviet technicians or of joint control of Manchurian industries was not discussed at Moscow, he said.

He said "I am happy to say that in the long discussions of important and delicate problems there was not a single moment when either party did not try to understand sympathetically the view points of the other. I am glad that despite world crises in the past few years the desire for closer co-operation between Russia and China has never changed or diminished.

The provisions of the Treaty are important, but more important is the spirit which brought the treaty into being".

GHAFFAR KHAN REGRETS DEATH OF BOSE

PESHAWAR, Aug. 29 (A.P.I.): "I am shocked to know about the sudden death of my old colleague Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose", said Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who has returned to Sardaryab, the Khudai Khidmatgar Centre from Dungagali while expressing grief on the reported death of Mr. Bose.

He added: "We worked together as members of the Congress Working Committee and in spite of differences on many things I have great regard for all he did for the welfare and betterment of India."

UNDYING FLAME OF HIS VALIANT SPIRIT

Even Waters Of Death Cannot Quench, Says Mrs. Naidu

CALCUTTA, August 30 (A.P.I.): Many more telegrams and letters of condolence on the death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose have been received by members of his family in Calcutta.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in a telegram to Mr. Satis Chandra Bose, elder brother of Subhas, says: "Even the waters of death cannot quench the undying flame of his valiant spirit."

Swami Sahajananda in a telegram to Mrs. Bibhabati Bose, wife of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, says: "The whole nation shares your agonies on brave Subhas's demise. Please accept my heartfelt condolence."

GUMASTAS MOURN SUBHAS'S DEATH

A meeting of the Congress Shop Assistants' (Gumasta) Committee was held on Wednesday at Jinnah Hall, when a condolence resolution on the death of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose was passed.

The Committee intends to convene a conference of all the trade unions in the city early in October and for this purpose a committee consisting of Messrs. Bhanushankar Yagnik, R. K. Hardikar and Gaurishankar Bhatt has been appointed.

Working Committee To Meet In Poona?

POONA, August 30 (A.P.I.): Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress has wired to the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, that Poona instead of Bombay may be fixed as the venue for the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee, as it will suit both Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatma Gandhi, who are at present in Poona for treatment. The A. I. C. C., he says, may meet in Bombay.

MIRACLE MAN
with
UNRIVALLED POWER

Consult the world renowned India's Greatest Astrologer Palmist, Tantric Yogi Raj Jyotishi Jyotish Shiromani Pandit Ramesh Chandra Bhattacharyya Jyotisharnab, M. R. A. S. (Lond.), of International Fame, President. All India Astrological & Astronomical Society of 105, Grey Street, "Basanta Nivas," Calcutta, who has startled the present world swayed under the domination or sceptics and the socalled scien-ists by his Supernatural powers in Palmistry and Astrology. His calculation of past, present and future of one's destiny is unprecedented and unrivalled in India. He is the only astrologer who firs: predicted the Allies victory in the present world war on 3rd September, 1939, within 4 hours the very day of the declaration of war which was duly communicated to and acknowledged by the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal, and who is also the Consulting Astrologer of the Eighteen Ruling Chiefs of India. The Astrological prediction of this great scholar, his wonderful methods of redressing the pernicious influence of evil stars, his power to bring success in any complicated matters i.e., lawsuits, family troubles trouble in works and also to cure incurable diseases by the help of Yoga and Tantric rites are really uncommon. Many Ruling Chiefs of India, High Court Judges, Advocate Generals, Commissioners of Divisions, Nawabs, Rajas, Zamindars and leaders of the country and many reputed personalities of the world of England, America, Australia, Africa, China, Japan, Malayal, Singapore, etc., have given many un-solicited testimonials of the Great Pandit's wonderful powers.

A few names of eminent persons of India and abroad who have tested his wonderful powers are given below:

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of ATGAR. HER HIGHNESS the Dowagar SIXTH MAHARANI SAHEBA of Tripura State, HER HIGHNESS the MAHARANI SAHEBA of Cooch Behar, Hon'ble MAHARAJA Sir MANMATHA NATH ROY CHAUDHURY, Kt. of SANTOSH Hon'ble RAJA P. D. RAIKOT, Minister, Govt. of Bengal, The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir MANMATHA NATH MUKHERJEE, Kt. of Calcutta High Court, Hon. Justice Sir C. MADHAVAN NAIR, Kt. of Privy Council, Hon'ble Justice Mr. B. K. Roy of Patna High Court, Hon'ble Justice Mr. S. M. Das of Keonjhar State High Court, Orissa, Mr. J. A. Lawrence, Osaka, Japan, Mr. Andre Tempe, Illionia, America, Mrs. F. W. Gilespie, Detroit, Mich, America, Mr. K. RUCHPAUL, Shanghai, China Mrs. SARALA DEVI, M.L.A., Orissa, Mrs. LALIKA DEVI, Dy. Leader National War Front, Orissa, Capt. R. P. BHANOT, C. O. Administrative Commandant, Mr. B. J. FERNANDO PROCTOR, S. C. and Notary Public, Ceylon. Hon'ble Mr. P. N. ROY CHOUDHURY, Vice-Consul of Spain, Khan Bahadur K. M. HASSAN, C. I. E., Dy General Manager, E. I. Ry., Mr. ISSAO MUMI ETIA, Govt. Interpretor, Deschange, West Africa, Mr. B. N. ROY CHAUDHURY, M. A. (Cantab), Barat-Law, Dy. Mayor, Corporation of Calcutta, Capt. P. C. SEN, M.B., I.M.S. Medical Recruiting Officer, Raipur, C.P., KUMAR C. SINHA RAI of Loisingha, Patna State Maharaj Kumar of Hindol etc. etc., have personal experience of his wonderful predictions and mysterious powers.

Persons who have lost all hopes are strongly advised to test the powers of Panditji. Detailed Prospectus free on request.

FIVE WONDERFUL TALISMANS (Guaranteed). In case of failure, money is refunded.

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OR THE ROTHSCHILD TALISMAN.

Its wearer carns immense wealth with little struggling. Whenever a wearer thinks of something he gets the result without delay. The goddess Lakshmi always resides at his house and gives him son, vast wealth, long life, all round prosperity and fame. It will give even a beggar the wealth of a king (as written in Tantra). Price Rs. 7-10. Special and capable of giving immediate effects Rs. 29-11. For all sorts of luck and prosperity, every business or family man must keep one.

BAGALAMUKHI KAVACHA

It will help you to overcome your enemies. Through the influence of this Kavacha the wearer gets promotion in services and succeeds in pleasing higher officials. It is very efficacious and unique in any lawsuits. This is also a preventive to all sorts of accident or danger Price Rs. 9-2. Special and capable of giving immediate effect Rs. 34-2 (The Bhowal Kumar, winner of the Sensational Bhowal Sanyasi's Case, wore this Kavacha).

BASHIKARAN (MOHINI) KAVACHA

It brings the desired persons man or woman under absolute control or subjection, through whom any object may be fulfilled. Price Rs. 11-8. Special and capable of giving immediate effect Rs. 34-2.

SARASWATI KAVACHA

It is specially effective for young learners—boys girls or youths. Those who failed repeatedly in examinations and are passing days unhappy for loss of memory should wear it. Price Rs. 9-9. Special Rs. 38-9.

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Nehru On August 1942 Incidents

Says He Is Prepared To Take Responsibility "For Creating Those Conditions"

NEW DELHI, August 29. (A.P.I.): "I am prepared to take all responsibility for the happenings of 1942 because I am responsible for creating those conditions in the country", declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing yesterday one of the largest rallies in recent years in the Gandhi Grounds.

The crowds at the meeting were estimated at 100,000 including several thousand women. All approaches to the Gandhi Grounds, the walls outside, roofs, balconies and other places were swarmed with people.

Pandit Nehru in his 90-minute speech spoke of the 1942 movement and said that it was true that the movement was not started by any Congress declaration, but when all the leaders were arrested overnight, the masses could not tolerate it. The people took it to be an attack on the independence of the country. They had only two alternatives—either to submit to the Government or to take up the challenge. He was glad and proud of the movement which followed. He would have felt very sorry if the country had not taken up the challenge. The movement was responsible for creating a new spirit in the country.

ATOM BOMB

Pandit Nehru said they were passing through an age of great revolutions. In this atomic bomb age, he said, the demand for Pakistan was a hoarse and meaningless cry. At this time the question was not how to divide the country, but how to draw several countries together in order to defend themselves against great powers. In this age, small countries had no place. He said that nobody, not even Mr. Jinnah had defined Pakistan. He referred to the speech of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in which he had clarified the self-determination clause. The Congress made its position clear that if any part of India wanted to break away, nobody could stop it forcibly.

But in the Punjab, he said, Pakistan raised a complex question. How could a vast number of Sikhs and Hindus live in Pakistan. Similar was the case in Bengal.'

Referring to the coming elections Pandit Nehru said the Congress had not yet decided to fight the elections to the Provincial and Central Legislatures, but he presumed that at its next meeting, the Congress will decide to fight the elections as it did in 1936.

Concluding, Pandit Nehru asked Delhi Congressmen to start enrolment of primary Congressmen in the Province immediately, since Congress Committees in Delhi had been legalised. He asked the people to contribute liberally towards the political sufferers relief fund which was meant for the relief of the families of those political prisoners who had suffered in the Congress movement.

Nehru On Congress Office Acceptance

NEW DELHI: Jawaharlal Nehru in an informal chat with New Delhi journalists to-day answered a number of questions on diverse subjects such as Indian Communists and the Congress, atom bomb, Pakistan, elections and war criminals.

On the question of elections, Pandit Nehru said that it would have to be considered from various points of view by the Congress Working Committee. He suggested that Congressmen holding executive position in the organisation should not stand for elections except by special permission.

"The question of Congress assuming power in the provinces has not arisen. When it arises I do not think the resolution will affect us much. We decide what is best under the circumstances", replied Pandit Nehru when his attention was drawn to a resolution of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League against Congress assumption of offices in the provinces.

Pandit Nehru said that the Working Committee would consider the position of the Communist Party *vis a vis* the Congress. All this time, Congress was a "mixture of two elements. It was a movement and it was a party working in the legislature and elsewhere. Naturally when there was some kind of a movement involved, men must go only by one direction and difficulty arose when that action was opposed."

The Congress attitude towards the Communist party had nothing to do with Communism or the Soviet Union. It was entirely a question of internal politics in India on which there was difference of opinion and, therefore, it was proposed that in the executives of the Congress it would be wrong to have people who did not agree with the policy of the Congress.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

The Congress President's statement on Self-Determination correctly represented the Congress view, said Pandit Nehru, the Congress position was that India should remain a national unit but with a vast deal of provincial autonomy for the federating units. But at the same time if the population of a unit specifically declared that they would not be in the common unit then Congress would not compel them to stay in the unit. Thus the Congress recognised the right of separation or self-determination. He, however, thought it would be injurious to cup up India and set up communities and groups as separate states. That would be injurious to the defence, development and planning of the country.

Nonetheless, if some units wanted to part company they might do so provided they did not also drag others who did not want to go. The decision must be taken by all the inhabitants. It should be territorial self-determination. The question must be considered dispassionately. His personal views on the question were different. It did not matter whether India was one nation or more than two nations. There was hardly any satistactory definition of a "nation." It could be argued from historical, cultural, racial and a hundred other points, If hundred nations wanted to pull together then it was one nation. If a particular community or a group did not want to pull together with the rest of the country then it did not matter whether it was one nation or two nations.

"I call it an alien element in the country", he said. "It cannot be absorbed and you cannot digest it. Some way has to be found to suit both parts. Look at this whole theory of two nations. The theory is supposed to be based on religion. That is what I cannot understand in the modern context of the world. I have heard about it in the Middle Ages. Two nations of India based on religion and they are interlocked in every village. It will be a terribly difficult job to transfer population. There will be tremendous upheaval.

ALIENS BOTH.

"Suppose a division of India takes place on the basis of the two-nation theory. Obviously in one part of the country there will be tens of millions of people owing allegians, according to this two-nation theory, to another part of the country where one-tenth of the population will owe allegiance to the first part. We are not thinking of territorial loyalties here but religious loyalties. According to this theory the Hindus in the Muslim parts will be Aliens and Muslims in Hindu parts will be aliens. If you accept this theory all manner of difficulties are bound to arise Aliens could not be wholly incorporated in a state and in case of war they would become very dangerous elements."

ON ATOMIC BOMB.

On the atomic bomb, Pandit Nehru had a scientists outlook. Long ago he had taken a degree in science and had studied physics before the present development with the Atom. He was fascinated with the theory that almost anything could be made radio active. In the spare momements of a politician's life he had tried to read science and was greatly interested in the atomic bomb. The discovery had released tremendous forces in the world which could be used for good or evil, for the time being, it had been used only to destroy cities and kill people. There was now race in this world between constructive forces and destructive forces. Since the last generation that race had become more and more frantic and with the coming of the atomic bomb it looked as though one of them must win. Which would win he could not say.

Asked if the future Government of India would have Atomic bombs in their armoury, Pandit Nehru said that so long as the world was constituted as it was, every country would have to devise and use the latest scientific devices for its protection. He had no doubt India would develop her scientific research and hoped Indian scientists would use the atomic force for constructive purposes.

Gandhism Can Save Humanity, Says Shankarrao

BOMBAY, Thursday.—Addressing a meeting of Congress workers of "A" Ward at Bohra Bazar today, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Member of the Congress Working Committee said that there were many "isms" today but not one of them was likely to solve the problems of mankind. In a war-weary world, however, the gospel of non-violence which was the cardinal principle of Gandhism could alone save humanity from the inroads of barbarism. Though a firm believer in Gandhism, he did not mean to suggest that this "ism" could solve all the problems of the world.

The Congress aimed at peasants' and workers' rule in the country but not on the Russian model. The Russian experiment was based on violence. The Congress aimed at well-planned organisation of peasants and workers on thoroughly non-violent lines. Political consciousness could then be brought about in their ranks prior to the establishment of their rule.

LONDON, August 29 (Reuter): Three combined Boards for food, raw materials, and production and resources, set up during the war by Britain, the United States, and Canada, are to continue with their operations for the time being. This decision was taken jointly by the three Governments.

Economic Restoration Of Malaya

LONDON, August 29 (U.P.A.): The Ministry of Supply, in conjunction with the Colonial Office, have enlisted civilian units from interested industries which will operate with Army Civil Affairs in utilizing and protecting Malaya's rubber, tin and copra resources following the Allied occupation, writes Haroid Guard, United Press of America Far Eastern correspondent.

Operations will be twofold: firstly, purchasing of available stocks, and secondly, rehabilitation. Purchasing units will operate under the Ministry of Supply and will make first start and industries helped by the Colonial Office will form rehabilitation squads. Purchasing units with sufficient funds ensuring fair prices will buy existing stocks and finance the early stages of reproduction.

Rubber stocks are known to exist in Malaya throttled by Allied blockade. Official "inside reports" opined that scattered native small holdings—estimated as probably exceeding one million acres—are believed to have yielded rubber uninterruptedly throughout the war. Larger estates, probably neglected by the Japanese, will be the initial concern of the rehabilitation squads which will be a very gradual process because, reports says, most Malayan labour forces had been moved to Siam and Burma.

Copra and tin units will operate along similar lines but recovery is expected to be slower due to Japanese destruction of dredges and machinery.

Muslim Students To Help League In Election Work

BOMBAY, Thursday

The Bombay Provincial Muslim League has secured the co-operation of the Muslim Students' Federation for preparing the ground for elections. A hundred students out of a total of 600 are now assisting the League and an appeal has just been made by the Federation that every student should come forward and help the election work during spare time.

The Provincial League has received reports from Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum that election campaign has just been launched in the districts.

The Provincial Muslim League has expressed its inability to accept an invitation from Belgaum for the annual session of the Provincial League to be held there. The League will select the venue later with a view to ensure the election work without any break.

INDUSTRIALISTS' MISSION

Sultan Chinoy On Its Success

KARACHI, August 26: Sir Sultan Chinoy, a member of the Indian industrialists' delegation to Britain and America, arrived in Karachi from London today. He is expected to leave for Bombay in a day or two.

Mr. Mulgaonkar, another member of the delegation, returned to Karachi from London yesterday and left for Bombay today.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press of India," he said that for the improvement of the living standard in India British industrialists had promised to give their fullest support to Indian industrialists. Even American industrialists had agreed to help India in various ways. The fact my own mission in the United States was very fruitful, and I cannot understand where information came from, that our mission had failed in America. As soon as all the members of the mission arrived in India, a detailed and authentic report of the mission will be issued to the press, which will clarify all other reports," he said.

About the dollar exchange, Sir Sultan said that the industrialists took every opportunity that was offered to them in America as well as in England, and they tried to induce the British Government to release a certain amount of sterling balances in dollars, so that goods that were not available in Britain, could be had from other countries. He said that from what he had gathered in Washington, trade balance even during the war is fifty million dollars per year in favour of India, but this credit balance in favour of India went to the Britain Pool with the result that India could not take advantage of the favourable balance of trade without getting sanction from Britain.

Wall Street Looks For Congressional Move To Reduce Taxes

Cotton Awaits President's Statement With Hedge Selling

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

Wall Street opened irregular and quiet and then eased after the announcement that President Truman is holding a press conference this morning, with leaders declining fractions to more than one point. Earlier investors favoured issues with good peacetime prospects, although bidding was more or less timid. Light selling put some leaders slightly lower, although scattered aircrafts and other favourites were resistant. The idea that federal price brakes might substantially limit corporate prospects after reconversion also chilled sentiment somewhat but on the other hand bullish arguments were still based on bright consumer spending prospects and the congressional move to reduce taxes. The session closed steady.

American Telephone 181 (180-7/8), Amerex Corpn. 30-5/8 (30-5/8, Anaconda Copper 33-3/8 (33-1/2), Chase National 40-7/8 (41-1/2), Consolidated Oil 15-3/4 (15-5/8), Firestone Tyre 61-1/2 (62-1/2), General Electric 47 (46-7/8), General Motors 70-1/2 (70-3/4), Ingersol Rand 116 (118-1/2), International Nickel 33 Exdiv. (33-1/2), National City Bank 43 (44), New York Central 24-3/4 (25-1/8), Socony Vacuum 15-3/4 (15-3/8), Texas Corpn. 52-1/2 (51-3/8), Union Carbon 94-3/4 (94-1/4), U. S. Smelting 63 (62-1/2), U. S. Steel 69-3/4 (70-1/2), Western Union 47 (47).

HEDGE SELLING IN COTTON

New York Cotton Market opened steady. The market held steady on scattered price fixing and other buying due to the weekly weather report mentioning serious loss from storm in the countries affected in Texas. The market later was in the doldrums, drifting lower in sympathy with securities while decline was additionally influenced by uncertainties of President Truman's statement scheduled for one o'clock today, light hedges against new crop movement and continued slowness of spot markets. Latterly the market became quiet but steady on routine trade demands, drying up of hedges, emphasis on storm damage in Texas and failure of President Truman's statement to contain any thing unsettling to the market which closed steady.

Washington: The Department of Agriculture announced Mid-August parity prices unchanged.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

Chicago grains: Further covering, more active flour demand, commodity credit Corporation buying cashwheat, foreign enquiry for rye and official recommendations for a twelve per cent increase in distiller use of malt offset profit taking and hedging against enlarged Northwest movement and higher temperatures in the maize belt.

September 1.64-5/8 to 1.64-5/8 (1.64-1/2 to 1.64-5/8).

December 1.63-5/8 to 1.63-3/4 (1.63-5/8 to 1.63-1/2).

May 1.62-1/8 to 1.62-1/4 (1.61-3/4 to 1.61-7/8).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 29.

October	22.55—07
October highest (10 a.m.)	22.62
October lowest (11.51 a.m.)	22.53—10
December	22.57—08
January	22.51—08
March	22.51—07
May	22.45—07
July	22.03—05
October	20.94—01
Middling Spot	22.98—06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October	22.52—07
December	22.58—07
March	22.52—05
May	22.47—05
July	22.05—09
Middling Spot	22.10—05

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALLS.

October nominal	22.52
December	22.55
March	22.48

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Aug. 29

T. T. London on:

New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.02-1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.5 buyers 17.4 Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Aug. 29

All quotations have been withdrawn pending the decision of Canadian Cabinet Wheat Committee regarding new basis for export.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Aug. 29

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	73-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	89
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-5/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960-90	114-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-7/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	11-13/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	93-1/4
National Bank of India	42

Card-Holder Can Now Change His Cloth Shop

Amended Rationing Order Provides Extra Cloth For Expectant Mothers

The Public Relations Officer (Rationing), writes:—

It has been decided to allow change of rationed cloth shops in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District from September 1. "This concession will be operative only in the month of September," i.e., "no change will be allowed either prior to September 1 or after September 30 and not more than one change will be allowed." The shop to which it is proposed to transfer should also be in the same ward or area in which the present shop is located and transfer to shops located in other wards will not be allowed.

Persons intending to change their shop should apply in C-12 form. "They should first find out from the shop to which they desire to transfer their cloth registration sheet whether it has got a vacancy or not and get the form duly endorsed by the owner of that shop in case there is a vacancy". The form should then be presented along with the foodgrains ration cards of all members of the family or certificate of eligibility as the case may be, to the Rationing Inspector posted at a central shop for a group of three or four shops, (the rationed cloth dealer to whom the transfer is sought will tell the applicant where exactly the Inspector is sitting).

After necessary scrutiny the Inspector will return the ration cards or the certificate of eligibility as the case may be and retain the cloth registration sheet of the applicant. On or after the date mentioned by the Inspector on the counter-foil of the C-12 form, the applicant will get back the registration sheet from his new rationed cloth dealer and his transfer to that dealer will also become effective from that date.

EXTRA-CLOTH FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Expectant mothers in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District will get a permit for 7½ yards extra cloth for themselves and 7½ yards in advance for the child only after completing six months of pregnancy according to an amendment to the Bombay Rationing Order, 1945. Applications in C-9 forms should, therefore, be made only after completing that period. No dhoties will be available on such permits and not more than one sari. Other varieties will be available subject to the maximum obtainable in each.

REGISTRATION FOR RATIONED CLOTH

As already announced persons who hold permanent ration cards in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District issued on or before August 31, 1945 can register them upto September 30, 1945 for obtaining rationed cloth. The concession is also available to persons residing in establishments on August 31, 1945 or receiving Service rations upto that date. If such persons fail to apply for registration in time they will have to wait until December 1, 1945.

Ration cards issued on or after September 1, 1945 can only be registered for purchasing rationed cloth three months after the date of issue. Similarly persons coming to reside in the rationed area on or after that date and claiming registration by reason of residence in an establishment or receipt of Service rations will be entitled to apply for registration only after they have completed the minimum period of residence of three months.

Fresh certificates of eligibility for the purchase of rationed cloth in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District will be issued on application and payment of a fee of 2 annas in case such certificates already issued (to residents of establishments, etc.) are lost, defaced or destroyed. Applications should be made at the Rationing Office of the ward or area in which the applicant's rationed cloth shop is situated.

The necessary amendments to the Bombay Cloth Rationing Order have been published in the Bombay Govt. Gazette.

COMMUNAL ISSUE NEED NOT DELAY INDEPENDENCE

Ashok Mehta On Pessimistic Outlook Before India

Delivering the first of a series of lectures organized by the Education Committee of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Wednesday, Mr. Ashok Mehta, Socialist leader, drew a pessimistic picture of the post-war world, and opined that a mass struggle was the only alternative left for India, unless Britain willingly transferred power. Mr. M. R. Masani presided.

Mr. Mehta began by saying that in the international world things appeared completely out of joint. A realistic picture of the present conditions indicated that small powers were slowly being eliminated. Russia, Britain and America had emerged from the war as the three big powers and neither of them was interested in creating a stable world order. There was no hope for small countries as long as imperialism remained. This was evident from the failure of the world conferences.

INDIA'S FUTURE

Looked at in this back-ground India's future appeared darker still. Her destiny was linked with Britain which had emerged from the war though a victorious, yet a weaker power. Her 'balance of power' strategy could no longer work in Europe in face of Russia's increasing strength on the Continent. Her economic resources were depleted and she was burdened with a heavy debt. The Labour Party now in power was moving in the direction of creating special spheres of influence and exploitation, and India was the only country to which she could turn for that purpose. This was no good augury for India. Mr. Mehta then explained the present Congress stand. Communal problem in India was eternal and freedom could not be delayed till it was solved. Neither could Pakistan help in any way because it struck at the root of country's solidarity. Sir Stafford Cripps' formula took them no further, because in its proposed Constituent Assembly of 215 the progressive forces in the country were not likely to get even 100 seats. The electorate was further fragmented on different basis. Such a formula therefore could not solve India's problem.

Concluding, Mr. Mehta urged the British Government to transfer power to Indians without raising the difficulty of the communal issue.

Deathroll Mounts To 17 In City Fire Disaster

Damaged Property Worth Several Lakhs Covered By Insurance

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The deathroll in the devastating fire that broke out in the offices of the Paramount Pictures yesterday afternoon mounted to 17 on Thursday. Fourteen persons died on the day of the occurrence, eight on the spot and six in the St. George's Hospital.

Three of the victims died on Thursday.

Those who died on Thursday morning in the G. T. Hospital are Mr. S. K. Payne, Assistant Accountant of the firm and Shankar Vital, a peon.

Ramzanali who is said to be a passerby died in the St. George's Hospital.

Seven victims who were in a precarious condition in the St. George's Hospital were progressing on Thursday night.

One of the remaining casualties in the G. T. Hospital was also making progress.

The names of those who are still detained in hospital in a serious condition are: Mr. T. S. Gopal Krishna, Ramlochan Mahitu, driver of Mr. Gangooly; S. V. Raelkar, peon; Mr. Vaidyanathan, chief broker; Mr. K. R. Raman, clerk; Pandurang Dhepe, peon and Mr. Leitho, Mr. James A. Rana, Publicity Officer, is among those who received minor injuries.

A poignant feature of this tragedy was that Mr. Gangooly, the General Manager of the firm had taken charge from Mr. M. F. Jordan, the Chief Executive only yesterday.

Mrs. Keenan was Secretary to Mr. Jordan. She had long service in the Company. She was married to Mr. Keenan, sax player in Ken Mac's Band, only recently. She was to go to America shortly.

Mrs. Keenan and Mr. F. P. Limjiwalla, an auditor, had both entered the office on return from lunch when they were caught in the fire with fatal results.

Mr. James Kana, Publicity Officer of Paramount Pictures and also the Bandra correspondent of the 'Bombay Chronicle' who was in the office at the time of the disaster luckily escaped with light injuries.

SEVERAL LAKHS' LOSS

The loss sustained by Paramount Pictures is computed to run into several lakhs of rupees.

The ground floor which is occupied by the firm was completely gutted along with more than 200 films. Eight of the pictures were imported recently. All damaged property, however, is covered by insurance. Amazingly enough large stocks of army films stored in another vault close by were found intact without the slightest damage whatsoever.

The names of those who died on Wednesday are:—

Mr. Subhodh Gangooly, the Manager of Paramount Films.

Mrs. C. M. Keenan (nee Miss Haslam) who was private secretary to Mr. M. F. Jordan, General Manager of the Company.

Miss V. C. Sarstedt (31), secretary to Mr. Gangooly.

Mr. Dattaram C. Padate, film checker.

Kadimkhan Pherozekhan, watchman of the office.

Mr. D. D. Mukerjee, assistant accountant.

Mr. C. N. Swami (24), stenographer.

Mr. A. C. Maitra, chief accountant.

Sitaram Sandhar, office peon.

Mr. J. B. Sardesai, clerk.

Shantibai (7) and Minabai (6) and Heerabai, their mother, who was working as a sweeper.

Mr. P. P. Limjiwalla, an auditor of Messrs. Fergusson and Company.

Imperial Bank Of India

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 24th August, 1945.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
CAPITAL:—	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,05,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	2,42,87,82,000
Sundries	63,39,000
Rupees	2,55,18,71,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
INVESTMENTS'—	
Government Securities	1,39,12,51,000
Other Authorised Investments	4,83,05,000
ADVANCES:—	
Loans	18,06,01,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	40,24,22,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,06,06,000
Dead Stock	1,64,06,000
Sundries	87,30,000
CASH:—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	44,85,62,000
Balances with other Banks	1,49,86,000
Rupees	2,55,18,71,000

City Markets Observe Gokul Ashtami

BOMBAY, August 30.

To-day being "Gokul Ashtami" all City Markets remained officially closed. The Cotton Market was entirely closed. The Bullion Market was closed and nominal rate was Rs. 73/8 for forward Gold. The Bombay Stock Exchange and Seeds Market were also closed.

High & Low Cotton Prices

BOMBAY, Aug. 29

I.C.C. Sept. Highest 359 Lowest 350 Closing at 6 p.m 354-1/2

I.C.C. Jan Highest 414-1/2 Lowest 405-1/2 Closing at 6 p.m 411-1/2

I.C.C March Highest 420 Lowest 412-1/2 Closing at 6 p.m 418-1/2

Karachi 4F Jan. Highest 42/5/9 Lowest 42/0/0 Closing at 6 p.m 42/0/3

Cotton Parity

Indian Cotton September Contract is 691 cent points under New York October at Exchange rate 331.

Calicut Quotations

CALICUT, Aug. 30.

Cocoanuts Raw 72, Dry 85, Cocoanut-oil 325, Copra Office 215, Dilpasand 225, Madrasnottam 227/8, Goodgoods 230, Pepper Wynaad 340, Jountry 330, Dryginger Chernad 250, Ernad 240, Coffee Robusta 90.

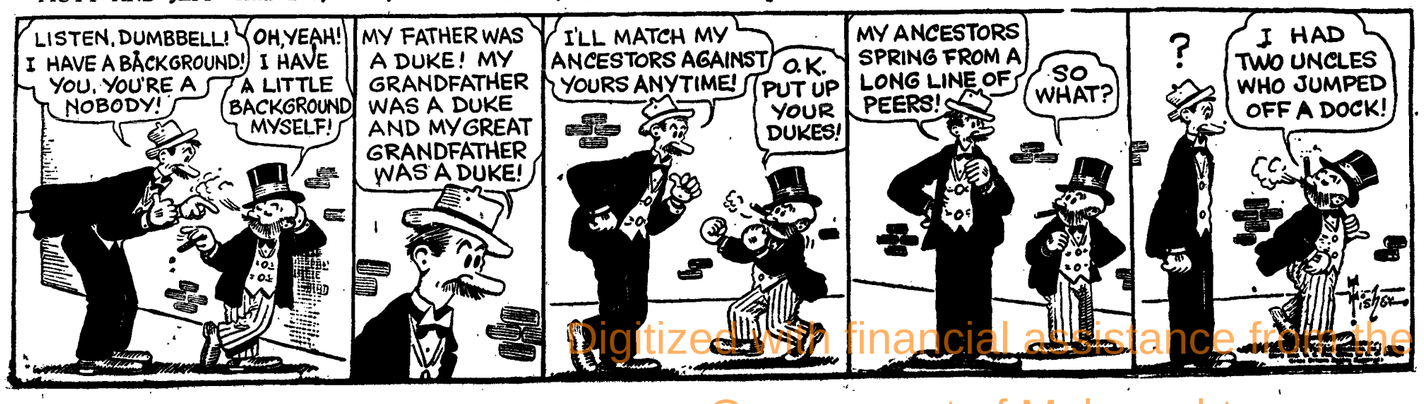
APPLICATIONS for TEXTILE MACHINERY

In order to permit equal consideration being given to all applications, persons interested in the expansion of existing Textile mills or in the erection of new mills should submit their applications, in the form prescribed by the Chief Controller of Imports for Registration of Post War imports of Capital Goods, to the Textile Commissioner not later than 30th September, 1945. Applications that have already been made to the Chief Controller of Imports or the Textile Commissioner will also be considered after 30th September, 1945 along with the applications that may be received by the Textile Commissioner up to that date. Persons who have already applied therefore need not apply again.

Issued by the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies, Government of India.
NEW DELHI.

AAA 450

MUTT AND JEFF—And They Really Take It Seriously In The Cliveden Set. By BUD FISHER


LISTEN, DUMBBELL! I HAVE A BACKGROUND! YOU, YOU'RE A NOBODY!
OH, YEAH! I HAVE A LITTLE BACKGROUND MYSELF!
MY FATHER WAS A DUKE! MY GRANDFATHER WAS A DUKE AND MY GREAT GRANDFATHER WAS A DUKE!
I'LL MATCH MY ANCESTORS AGAINST YOURS ANYTIME!
O.K. PUT UP YOUR DUKES!
MY ANCESTORS SPRING FROM A LONG LINE OF PEERS!
SO WHAT?
?
I HAD TWO UNCLES WHO JUMPED OFF A DOCK!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8-

To be paid in advance.

PERSONAL ADLETS

A most original, powerful and psychological story, especially written for screen by an eminent film-critic, on a theme so far absolutely untouched by Indian producers. Ms registered. Sent for perusal without obligation. Write immediately: Box No. 9224, 'Bombay Chronicle".

SOCIAL

Sophisticated, ultramodern ladies, gentlemen seeking pen, personal friendship, companionship, arts, hobbies etc. invited to join: Aesthetic Society, Post Box 5531, Bombay. (9223)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted two Superintendents and Supervisors for each Taluk of Kathiawar, Gujrat Districts and States. Apply Box No. 9232, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Copyholders on Salary of Rs. 50 plus dearness allowance of Rs. 12-8 as. Minimum qualification Matriculation. Apply with certificate to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted from November a trained Gujarati or Marathi, knowing Physical Instructor, preferably having Diploma in Physical Education (Kandivli) Dearness Allowance and Provident Fund allowed. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected, before 5th September, to Principal, Sheth Nahalchand Lalluchand High School, Malad. 9193

Wanted: An experienced and well qualified Civil Engineer who can make designs according to our instructions for an Up-country Mill in Central India. Pay will be given according to qualifications. Apply with credentials to Box No. 4608, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Permanent Organising Assistants, residing in Lower Parel, Mahalaxmi, Grant Road, Nala Sopara, Girgaom, Tardeo, Gowalia Tank, Malinga, Worli, and Dahanu suburbs. Aptitude for salesmanship and out-door Organisation in Life Insurance essential. High prospects and training given. Apply Argus Insurance Company, Ltd. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 9187

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus: Dental Training Institute, Garediakuva, Rajkot. (4292)

Learn Journalism, Story Writing, Masterly English, Accountancy, Shorthand, D. Com. Commercial Courses by post. Associated Schools, Delhi. (8477 B.)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Chitrakot-Asthma-Specific relieves asthma completely by one dose to be taken on 21-9-45 fullmoon. Apply Manager Shubh Chintak Karyalaya, Chitrakot, (Dist. Banda). (9252)

Miraculous to Asthma: The famous Lachhmana Buti (Hills Herb in Chitrakot) cures Asthma radically. Acute by one dose and Chronic by two to three doses. To be taken on Full-moon (21-9-45). Please write to: Sebak Sree Janaki Sewashram P. O. Chitrakot U. P. 9238

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Sales Agents and Distributors in Bombay, Madras, Karachi, U. P. Punjab and C. P. for selling quality bicycle lamps of Indian manufacture. Apply for terms, and particulars stating minimum guarantee to Box No. 9248, "Bombay Chronicle."

Hand Shadows 33 moving pictures. Five annas. Wanted Agents other languages. Doctor Lele, Venkatpura, Satara, (9249)

Wanted 50 Agents to secure orders for our Locks, Embossing Machines, Name Plates and other products. Apply for terms with -|2|- stamps to: Anel Metal Industries, Udai Singh, Jain Road, Aligarh (U. P.). (9251)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Free Particulars. All Kashmir Goods Silks, Tweeds, furs, etc., Exhibition View, Srinagar. (9056)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Lady's Cycle (Phillips) in excellent condition. Tyres and tubes almost new, going cheap. Apply Box No. 200A, "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

STOCK RETURNS OF YARN FOR THE MONTH ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1945.

THE ABOVE MENTIONED return is due by the 5th of September, 1945 and is to be submitted in the prescribed form, to the provincial Textile Controller, Opposite Kalachowki Post Office, Parel Road, Bombay. IF NO BUSINESS HAS BEEN DONE, BLANK RETURNS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED. Licence holders are requested to see that the stock returns are submitted in time.

J. K. THAKORE,
Provincial Textile Controller,
Bombay.

Bombay, August 31, 1945. (4276)

PUBLIC NOTICES

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N. W. F. P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE

INVITES APPLICATIONS from British Subjects (preferably domiciled in Punjab or Delhi) and subjects of notified Punjab States on or before the 24th September, 1945 on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury or M. O. receipt for Rs. 5|- for 40 posts of TEMPORARY ENGINEER in the Punjab P.W.D., Irrigation Branch. 50% of vacancies will go to Muslims; 30% to Hindus and others and 20% to Sikhs. 60% of all the vacancies to members of notified Agricultural Tribes if suitably qualified candidates are available. Pay: Rs. 200-600 p. m. Initial pay according to age and experience. No age limit. Qualifications: An Engineering degree or diploma as specified in rule 3 of the Punjab Service of Engineers Class II (Irrigation Branch) Rules, 1941 or B.Sc. (Engg.) degree of Muslim University, Aligarh. Training in Civil Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Experience in Irrigation Works an asset. Government servants and retired Irrigation Engineers eligible. Further particulars on application. (4622)

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSCE. CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN RECEIVED of the loss of Policy No. 16512 on the life of Mr. A. C. Covaco a duplicate will be issued unless objection is filed with the undersigned within one month from date.

E. S. JOEL,
General Manager.
Imperial Bank Bldg.,
Fort, Bombay. (4625)

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N. W. F. P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE,

invites applications from British subjects preferably domiciled in Punjab or Delhi Province and subjects of notified Punjab states-statutory Agriculturists preferred —on or before the 21st September, 1945, on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury or M. O. receipt for Rs. 5|- for a Temporary (for 5 years for the present) post of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT in the office of the Consulting Architect to Government, Punjab. Age: Between 25 and 40 years on 21-9-1945. Qualifications: At least an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects having passed the qualifying final examination of the R.I.B.A. At least 5 years experience of Architectural work in some Government department or in an Architects' firm of repute. Pay: Rs. 300-25-525|25-700. Initial pay according to age and qualifications, etc. Private practice not allowed. Government servants eligible. Further particulars on application. 4623

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that August 31 has been fixed as the last date for the receipt of applications for affiliation, extension of affiliation and continuation of affiliation of colleges to the University of Bombay.

As a special case, for this year only, such applications will be received up to the 15th September, 1945.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 28th August, 1945. (4626)

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1945 at 4-30 p.m. (N.S.T.), at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March, 1945 and to declare Dividends on First Preference, Second Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. J. R. D. Tata who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. D. M. Khatau, who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1945, to SATURDAY, the 22nd September, 1945, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Managing Agents,
JOHN MATTHAI,
Director.

Bombay, 29th August, 1945.

NOTE:—If Dividends on Shares as recommended by the Directors are passed at the Meeting, the payments will be made to those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th September, 1945. The payments will be made on and after the 1st October, 1945. (4624)

PUBLIC NOTICES

Re: SHOLAPUR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the Transfer Books of the above company will be closed from the 7th to 21st Sept. 1945. It may therefore be assumed that the next Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held soon thereafter. The Committee of our Association have resolved to convene an Informal Meeting of all the Shareholders of the Company on the 7th Sept. 1945 at 5-30 P.M. in room No. 16 and 17, Stock Exchange New Building, 1st floor, Fort, Bombay, to review the work done by the Association during the year. Consideration will also be given to certain proposals by the Association for amendment of the Indian Company's act.

The Annual Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Company will also be discussed if received by then.

Non-member shareholders interested in the activities of the Association are cordially invited.

NAGARDAS MANORDAS.
MARKANDRAI B. MEHTA,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
The Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.,
Shareholders Association.
Bombay D| 30-8-45.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Strand House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Dated the 25th Aug. '45.

AUCTION NOTICE
VEHICLE FOR DISPOSAL

A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at the Detached Vehicle Park Nasik Road on Monday the 3rd September, 1945 at 12 Noon, when the following repairable vehicles will be offered for sale.

	DESCRIPTION	Nos.
1.	"Ford" Model 1941—118 T 3 Ton Trucks.	7.
2.	"Ford" Impressed—1939 Model Sedan.	13.
3.	"Ford" Model 1940—O 1T-30 cwt. Truck.	1.
4.	"Ford" Model 1939—81T 30 cwt. Truck.	1.
5.	"Ford" Model 1939—91 TT—3 ton Trucks.	3.
6.	"Ford" Model 1939—91 T—30 cwt. Trucks.	1.
7.	"Austin" 7 H.P.—Two Seater.	1.
8.	"Plymouth" Model 1937 1. M. P. Sedan.	1.

The vehicles can be inspected at site by previous arrangement with the stockholder. Conditions of sale will be announced by the Government Auctioneers Messrs. F. Escofally & Co., 3|4 Sadar Bazaar, Deolali, prior to the commencement of the auction. (4589)

AUCTION SALES

BONA FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE TOMORROW (Sunday) at 10-30 a. m. Property of a European gentleman and others at Chowpatty Sea Face near Vianellis Restaurant, of complete household and office furniture, Godrej and Eng. fireproof safe, type writer, singer machine, sliding dining roll top, writing and dressing table, chesterfield, almirah, bed, gramophone, 3½ H. P. A.J.S. motor-cycle etc. T. 40213
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(M.A.)

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HOW TO APPLY. Full details and application forms may be obtained from The Surgeons General, Inspectors General of Civil Hospitals of Provinces, The Principal Matrons of Eastern Command, Southern Army, North Western Army and Central Command Headquarters or from the Matron of the nearest Military Hospital. If you experience any difficulty write direct to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi

INDIAN MILITARY NURSING SERVICE (TEMPORARY)

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